The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XIV. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1842. No. 1705.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Two Shillings and Sixpence, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *(except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* MR. JOHN HARRIS, *Collector, Sydney;* MR. JOSEPH HUNT, *Balmain;* MR. JOHN LISCOMBE, *Bathurst;* MR. LARAH WHITE, *Windsor;* MR. HUGH TAYLOR, *Parramatta* MR. A. W. LARYMORE, *Maitland and Wollombi;* MR. D. L. SPILLANE, *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. R DAVISON, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, *Postmaster, Cassilis;* MR. JOHN GRAY, *Queanbeyan;* MR. ARTHUR BROWN, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* MR. WILLIAM BARNERD RHODES, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of* "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January* 1, 1841.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisement can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new one till be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that in future the following Rules will be strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

No Advertisements will be received from persons who are not Subscribers without payment in advance, either by remittance or an order upon some responsible individual in Sydney.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscribers' Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

SEAHORSE STEAM SHIP.

Steam Communication between Sydney, Van Diemen's Land, and Port Phillip.

THE STEAM SHIP *SEAHORSE* Will leave Sydney—

For Hobart Town, on Saturday morning, the 5th November, at eight o'clock, returning from Hobart Town on Saturday, the 19th November.

For George Town and Port Phillip, on Saturday morning, the 19th November, at eight o'clock.

Further information obtained on application to

BOYD and CO.,
Unwin's Buildings, near the Custom House.
5697

FOR CLARENCE RIVER.

THE *HOPE*, is now loading at E. M. Storey's, Union Wharf, and will sail the first fair wind. For freight or passage, apply on board.
November 3. 6211

FOR MORETON BAY DIRECT.

TO sail this day week, the well known and fine fast-sailing schooner *PERSEVERANCE*, A 1, coppered and copper-fastened; has also good and superior accommodation for passengers. For particulars apply to the Master, on board, or to

A. B. SMITH and CO.,
Commercial Wharf.
October 28. 5954

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH, HAVING THE MAJOR PART OF HER CARGO ENGAGED.

THE FINE NEW BRIG *CITY OF SYDNEY*, 130 tons, R. Mackay, master. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to

J. B. METCALFE,
5168 Lower George-street.

For Bay of Islands and Auckland.

WITH HER USUAL DISPATCH.

THE fine fast sailing schooner *SHAMROCK*, Captain Diddy. Apply to the Captain on board, or to

J. B. METCALFE,
Lower George-street,
October 25. 5790

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE TEAK-BUILT SHIP *THERESA*, W. H. Driscoll, Commander, A 1, 495 tons, having a large portion of her cargo already engaged, will be one of the first ships of the season, has superior accommodation for passengers, and will carry an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, to

BOYD AND CO., or
6062 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine fast sailing first-class brig *OLINDA*, burthen 220 tons, William Crickmay, master, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will most probably be the first wool ship of the season. For freight or passage, apply o

LAMB and PARBURY.
Sydney, October 11. 5705

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine first-class barque *COLUMBIAN*, P. Wakem, Commander, 276 tons per register. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board, or to

GOSLING, BROWNE and Co.
Charlotte-place. 5946

To the Councillors of the City of Sydney.

GENTLEMEN,—The suffrages of your fellow-citizens have this day placed you in the honourable position of managing in a great degree, the affairs of this rising City, among other duties you are called upon to elect a fit and proper person as Treasurer. My public appeal of the 30th August will point out to you my desire to fill that important office, and I lose not a day to inform you of my unrelinquished inclination; it is for you to say whether I am as well or better qualified than others who are in the field; but so soon as your names are gazetted, I shall take the liberty of waiting upon you for your votes and interest, and in the mean time,

I am, Gentlemen, very faithfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN MORRIS,
Macquarie-street.
Sydney, November 1. 6194

To be raffled for at Mr. Aldis's, and to be seen there.

EX *WARLOCK*.

TWO splendid MARINE PAINTINGS, by Lyan.

A View of Greenwich Hospital, high water, City White Bait Party, four feet eight inches by three feet two inches, value Thirty Guineas

The *Barham* and *Pique*, Frigates, to the eastward of Gibraltar, four feet seven inches by three feet, value Thirty Guineas.

The Raffle to consist of sixty members at £1 1s. each, to be thrown for so soon as the list is filled up. The highest and lowest number each to have one of the paintings, the highest to have the first choice.
October 13, 5194

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will dispose of Bankers' Bills, accepted in London, in sums varying from £50 to £500.

D. M. LAURIE.
Manager.

No. 2, Church Hill.
Office hours from twelve to two. 2086

Maitland Benevolent Asylum.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held, at the Court House, East Maitland, on Monday, the 7th of November, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of promoting the establishment of this institution.

All persons feeling an interest in the undertaking are earnestly requested to attend.

E. C. CLOSE,
5940 Chairman of Temporary Committee.

MAITLAND.

MR. BELISARIO, Surgeon Dentist, being obliged to visit a patient at Maitland, intends to remain a few days at the Union Hotel, in order to afford an opportunity to those who may wish to consult him. 6138

NOTICE.

MR. BELISARIO, having been requested to visit a patient at Maitland intends to leave Sydney on the 5th instant, consequently is unavoidably obliged to put off the appointments made for next week, until his return on the 14th. 6139

Royal Mail Coach Hotel, Berrima.

THE Proprietor having completed an extensive addition to his building, and fitted it up in a convenient and comfortable style, he hopes for a continuance of the public favour so liberally bestowed on him during the last six years, for which he takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful thanks to the gentlemen and travellers to and from Port Phillip and the surrounding districts, whose comfort and patronage it shall be his constant study to preserve.

The Mails start from his house every morning precisely at 6 o'clock, for Goulburn, Yass, &c., &c., and also for Campbelltown and Sydney. He begs further to announce, that he has determined on starting a four-horse coach in a respectable and comfortable style, with careful drivers, at very reduced fares, as will be seen by the following list, viz.:

	£	s.	d.
From Sydney to Yass	4	4	0
From ditto to Goulburn	3	0	0
From ditto to Berrima	1	14	0
From Campbelltown to Yass ..	3	18	0
From Campbelltown to Goulburn	2	12	0
From Campbelltown to Berrima	1	6	0

N. B.—Booking Offices, Talbot Inn, George-street, Sydney; Hurley's Hotel; Mr. White's Mail Coach Office, Church street, Goulburn; and at the Mail Coach Hotel, Berrima.

M. DOYLE.
13th October, 1842.

VICTORIA INN, BERRIMA.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the abovenamed commodious Inn, and trusts with industry and propriety on his part, that he merits the custom of the surrounding districts; and nothing shall be wanting on his part to accomodate travellers with the best the Colony can afford.

CHARLES KING.
October 25. 5893

MR. HUGH TAYLOR,

GENERAL AGENT, AT PARRAMATTA.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that the last day for receiving memorials, at the next sitting of the Council, Segments to be held at Bathurst, is the 17th instant; therefore no time must be lost in settling their accounts with him, if they do not wish to appear before his Honour the Commissioner, on the 9th December next.

N. B. A few hundred sovereigns to be obtained in advance, at one shilling each. 6209

George-street, Parramatta.

D. CONSTABLE respectfully informs the inhabitants both of town and district, that on Saturday next, the 5th instant, he purposes opening with an entire new stock of GROCERIES of every description, which he is resolved to sell at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES FOR CASH. 6255

Notice of Removal.

MRS. HOBBS begs to inform the ladies of the colony that she has removed her Stay, Corset, and Belt Establishment from Hunter-street to her new residence in George-street, near the Bank of New South Wales.

Rooms to let for offices.
October 24. 5805

SYDNEY ILLUSTRATED.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, PART II. of the VIEWS of SYDNEY, by J. S. Prout, Esq.; with Illustrative Letter-press by J. Rae, Esq., A. M. The part contains four views, viz.:—

1. Sydney Cove Campbell's Wharf.
2. The Lower Fall of Willoughby, North Shore.
3. Sydney, from Mrs. Darling's Point; and
4. The New Government House, from Mrs. Macquarie's Chair.

The price of the part is 10s. 6d.—Subscribers who have not been furnished with a copy of the first part, may have it on application at Mr. Prout's, Bligh street, where the names of new Subscribers will be received.

November 3, 1842. 6221

NOTICE!!!

SELLING OFF AT COST PRICE.

MR. R. C. GORDON having determined to dispose of the remainder of his extensive stock of Drapery Goods by WHOLESALE, at Cost Prices, begs leave to call the attention of Families, Country Storekeepers, and others, to this favourable opportunity of supplying themselves with those necessary articles of which they stand daily in need, as the prices must increase from the stoppage of the usual importations and the bare state of the market.

The stock consists of the usual goods in the silk mercery, drapery, hosiery, haberdashery, and clothing line.

Mr. Gordon begs to direct particular attention to the clothing department, comprising a large assortment imported under favourable circumstances.

The premises will open on the 1st November.

Terms—most liberal. 6141

NOTICE.

MESSRS. J. P. THOMSON and CO. coach-builders, having made an improvement on the plan of their patent Dennets, beg to acquaint those gentlemen who are now using them, and who may wish to have this alteration made, that they will have much pleasure in adding the improvement, without any charge, on the Dennets being sent to their manufactory in George-street, for the purpose.

A twelvemonth's trial of those Dennets over some of the roughest roads in the country, enables Messrs. Thomson and Co. now more strongly than before to recommend them, as being decidedly superior in every respect to any vehicles hitherto used, either for pleasure-driving, or travelling in the interior, and they will be happy to allow a trial of them at any time.

Sydney, November 1. 6166

Port Wine of the Vintage, 1832.

JAMES MELVILLE has Twenty-five Cases of this Wine, famed in England for its purity and luscious qualities, and which was bottled for the private use of the late firm of Melville and Andrews. It is a wine fully equal to any in the colony, and fit for gentlemen wishing a real genuine good port, it is still in bond and will be sold, duty paid, at 42s. per dozen by the case.

Likewise about twenty boxes of Moet's Champagne, (not pink), to be sold at the same price in consequence of the dissolution. No. 39, Pitt street.

September 1 1. 3766

GOODS ex "HARLEQUIN."

MR. JAMES MELVILLE (late Melville and Andrews) has received forty-five cases of goods by the above ship, consisting of the following:—

Damask and watered moreens of all colours
Black lastings, printed de laines, in lengths
Plain flames of colours, black Parramatta cloth
Figured palestines and nursery diapers
Cashmere checks for children's dresses, the largest variety in the colony
Black and printed Orleans
Table covers of all sorts, table oilcloth
A great variety of plain silks
An assortment of stripes and small chenies
Black Spitalfields ducapes
Black silk serge watered ducapes for dresses
Brussels, ducape, and brocaded black handkerchiefs
Satins of colours, persians of ditto
Two hundred pieces bandanas, splendid patterns
Striped and chine orientals
Silk tartan plaid, and black silk velvet
Youths' check handkerchiefs
Ladies handkerchiefs in great variety
4-4 black, dressed, and undressed brown hollands
White and brown drills, and military regulation duck
Black crapes, 4-4 and 16 inch
Shirt collars, stocks, a variety
Every description of gloves, kid, silk, and thread
A small assortment of French gauze ribbons
Sarsnet and satin ribbons in all colours
Green mosquito nets, and curtain muslins
German's velvets for the forehead, and binding
Leghorn galloons, statue galloons, and doubles
Mousseline de laine dresses
A few bonnet silks, &c., black satin vesting
One case Norwich shawls, plush handkerchiefs
Scotch cambric handkerchiefs, fine lawns
Cambric, jacconet, mull, and book muslins
French cambric, Scotch ditto
Damask table linen of all sizes
Ducapes and damasks in the length
Glass cloth, bronze window hollands
Huckabacks, Irish linen, hats and caps
India rubber braces, sheetings
Hosiery, a large lot regatta shirtings
Prints in very great variety.

In addition to which he has on sale—

Merinos of colours, check and regatta shirts
Fustian trousers, drill ditto, white and brown
Fustian shooting coats and jackets
Marseilles waistcoats, white and coloured
Satin waistcoats, cantoon shooting coats
Duck frocks and trousers
A lot of capes richly worked, at one-third the cost price
Rich worked muslin diapers, printed ditto
Ducks, moleskins, satteens, &c.

The above goods will be sold as low as possible, as he contemplates considerable alterations in his present premises.

38, Pitt-street. 6137

The Best and Cheapest Hats in the Colony.

THE undersigned has received twenty cases of hats from the large and well-known manufacturers, Harris and Son, which he has determined to sell at such prices as will cover cost and charges, he being about to abandon that branch of the business altogether; there are no hats made that last or keep their colour longer than Harris's.

A real good stuff hat at 14s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.
Superfine 20s. to 24s.
The very best superfine at 28s. for cash.
6120 J. MELVILLE.

CHRISTY'S HATS.

A FEW CASES, men's and children's, for sale, ex *Trial*, at

GRIFFITHS, GORE, & Co.,
6235 Bent-street.

HARTHENWARE.

ON SALE at the Stores of GRIFFITHS, GORE, and CO., late Montefiore, Brieilat, and Co., Bent-street, where samples can be seen—

Ex *Trial* and *Harlequin*,

Willow plates and dishes
Cups and saucers
Bowls
Oval teapots, sugars, and creams
Jugs, broth bowls
Ewers, basins, and chambers
Egg-cups, peppers, and mustard
Cans and mugs, butter tubs
Breakfast, tea, and dinner services
Green dessert services
Beefsteak and cover dishes and tureens
Hand basins and lipped bowls
Foot pans, and toilet services
White and gold breakfast sets, and named mugs. 6234

ON SALE at LEVICK & YOUNGER'S, per *Harlequin* and former arrivals:

Three one-horse power steam-engines, with dressing, grinding, threshing, and other machinery attached.
Flour mills, with French burrs
Patent hand mills, chaff cutters
Howard's patent iron ploughs, harrows, drags, rakes, and a variety of iron and wooden ploughs, iron wheel barrows, portable forges, nave boxes, &c., &c.
Handsome bronzed and marble hall tables, with a large variety of their usual assorted merchandise. 6251

On Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned.

PRIME IRISH PORK, in barrels, of the celebrated brands,—Cummins, Shaw, and Buffield, Gould, Morgan, &c.
Iron of all sizes, flat, round, and square.

HENRY MOORE.
Moore's Wharf, 24th September. 4261

ON SALE by the Undersigned, at Wilkie's Stores, George-street, opposite the Police Office

Twankay Tea in matted packages
Hyson Skin Tea in chests, halves, and quarters, } Ex *Australasian Packet*, *Terror*, and *Ann Gales*.
Hyson, Souchong, and Pouchong Teas in boxes
Manila, Java, and Siam Sugars
Colonial and double refined English Loaf Sugar
Currants and Raisins in boxes
Liverpool Salt, coarse and fine
Hawes' and Liverpool Soap
Pickles, Mustard, and Vinegar
Oatmeal, Flour, and Bran
Irish, Hambro' and American Pork
Negrohead Tobacco, in and out of bond
Rum, Gin, and Brandy, in hogsheads and puncheons
Harper's Port Wine in three dozen cases
Sherry Wine, in wood and bottle
Harper's and Batson's Ale and Porter

T. W. CAMPBELL.
George-street, opposite the Police Office. 5742

ON SALE, at the Stores of Griffiths, Gore, and Co., Bent-street, late Montefiore, Breillat, and Co.

Ex *Trial* and *Harlequin*.

Cork rose butter
Lard
Bacon
Split peas, pearl and Scotch barley
Tapioca
Patent medicines
Silk and satin ribbons
Hosiery
De laine dresses
Lama cloth
Printed Swiss cambrics and muslins
Tuscan and fancy bonnets
Artificial flowers, and lace
Millinery
Ladies' shoes
Paris kid gloves
Paris stays
Chamois skins
Painted table covers
Hosiery.

Ex *Adam*.

London-made boots and shoes
Sparkling champagne, in pints and quarts
Woolbagging
Stripe shirts. 6233

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

THE whole of the well selected Stock in Trade of Street and Beaumont, consisting of Jewellery, watches, plate, plated ware, nautical, mathematical, and Trigonometrical instruments, Chronometers, &c., &c., are now offered for sale at cost prices, as the premises must be cleared by the 18th November next. A liberal allowance made to the trade.

N. B.—The lease of the premises, and the fixtures to be disposed of.

61, George-street, October 24. 5731

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.—On Sale by the undersigned.

WELCH and ELDRIDGE,
5973 King-street.

To Building Mechanics and Working Men.

SOME very superior Building Allotments to be sold on long credit, or in exchange for labour, or building materials.—For particulars, apply to Mr. John Fred. Hilly, Architect and Surveyor, (at Norrie's) King-street, Sydney.

WATERVIEW.

THE Unsold Allotments of this estate having been re-surveyed and pegged out by Mr. Meikle. Parties anxious to become purchasers of this delightful spot, are requested to apply to Mr. Jeffreys, Custom House; Mr J. F. Gray, Waterview; or at the Mart, King-street.

TO LET.

Waterview House and Grounds; rent moderate. Apply as above. 6079

To be Sold by Private Contract

For particulars, apply to Mr. George Allen, Solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

ALL that piece or parcel of Land situate, lying, and being in the parish of Peel, in the county of Westmoreland, in the Colony of New South Wales, situated within about five or six miles of the Township of Bathurst, containing about six hundred acres more or less, being the eastern part of George Bayley's Grant, of one thousand acres at Winburndall; bounded on the west by the western division of the same Grant bearing north one hundred and ten chains or thereabouts, commencing on Winburndall Creek on the north by a line east forty-four chains, on the east by a line south one hundred and sixty-eight chains, to the Winburndall Creek, and on the south by that Creek. 5791

HORSE AND CAR.

FOR SALE, at the stables of Mr. Stewart, Veterinary Surgeon, corner of Pitt and Liverpool streets,

A BAY HORSE, sixteen hands high, four years old, very quiet, sound, and bred to single and double harness.

A CAR GIG, very strong, on Stanhope springs, with shifting hood, and rail, complete,

Also, a set of GIG HARNESS. 6216

SHEEP FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the following number and description of Sheep:—

492 full mouthed Ewes
468 ditto ditto ditto
483 ditto ditto ditto
492 ditto ditto ditto with Lambs
635 Maiden Ewes, eighteen months old
100 Saxon Merino Rams.

2668

The proprietor, William Cox, Esq., of Hobartville, wishing to reduce the number of his sheep, offers the above valuable Flocks for sale; they are bred from pure Saxon and Lord Western's Merino Rams. The carcass is of good size and shape, the wool fine, and of good length, and delicately soft and elastic; and close in the pile, so much valued by manufacturers.

The sheep are warranted clean, and never have had the scab, catarrh, or other disease; will remain open for purchase until the end of the year; after which time, should no eligible offer be made, will be sold at Public Auction, in Maitland, in January or February next. Every information can be obtained from William Cox, junior, Esq., Wybong, Hunter River, where the sheep are depasturing.

Hobartville, October 18. 5647

FINE WOOLLED SHEEP,

ABOUT six thousand fine woolled SHEEP, one half breeding Ewes, the remainder Wethers, young Ewes, and weaned Lambs.

ALSO,

A mixed herd of Cattle, containing about four hundred head of the Devon and Durham breed. The above are the property of C. Bury, Esq, Bengal C. Service, and were bred from the flocks and herds of Thomas Icely, Esq., they have never been diseased, are at present under the charge of Messrs Icely and Co., Coombing, near Bathurst, and can be seen at their stations; every particular will be given by these gentlemen on application.

The above stock have been under the charge of Messrs. Icely and Co., for the last five years, and are now brought into the market in consequence of the agreement with these gentlemen having expired. The character of the stock is too well known to require comment and it is almost superfluous to add that a more favourable opportunity of purchasing fine, healthy, well bred stock, will not perhaps again occur. Possession will be given on or before the first week in January next.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. CAMPBELL and CO.,
Campbell's Wharf.
Sydney, October 22. 5975

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, about three hundred head of Cattle, and two thousand and twenty Sheep, in the Wellington district, of the following description, namely:—

SHEEP.

450 Maiden Ewes
436 Three and four years old
350 Four and five ditto
514 Twelve months old, mixed sexes
250 Wethers, two years old
20 Rams

Total 2,020, more or less.

The above Sheep are warranted sound and clean, are of superior breed, and have never been diseased.

CATTLE.

Bullocks 40 Three years and upwards
Cows 110
Heifers 70
Steers 80

300 Head, more or less.

All Calves under six months old given in.

With the above Stock will be transferred well known stations on the Macquarie River, distance about thirty miles from Wellington; on the head station is a good substantial Cottage, with Garden in front; also, a Paddock, Overseer's Hut, Kitchen, Store, Men's Huts, and Stock-yard, together with an excellent Wool-shed lately put up; there are five or six out Sheep stations, with Huts, &c. On the Cattle station is a good substantial Stock-yard, with Milking-yards, Stockman's Hut, &c. For further particulars apply to Mr. T. Hammond, at Mr. Cooper Turner's, 5, Elizabeth-street.

Terms of sale—Three, six, nine, and twelve months' bills, without interest, with immediate delivery and possession. 1360

BATHURST.

THE undersigned are purchasers of WOOL, delivered at their Stores, Bathurst or Sydney, FOR CASH.

SYER BROTHERS.

P. S. For sale, a quantity of Woolpacks, and Wilkinson's Sheep-shears. 5587

THE undersigned will purchase for Cash—Wool, Oil, or other produce, or will make cash advances on the same, consigned to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Magniac Jardine, & Co.

THACKER, MASON, & CO.,
3160 Fort-street.

COLONIAL SOAP exchanged for Tallow at the manufactory, King-street West, corner of Sussex-street. Sydney. 4892

JOHN GRAHAM MADDOX.

IF the above-named individual, who arrived here in 1836, per *William Lockerby*, is still in the colony, he is earnestly requested to communicate his address to the undersigned. Any person cognizant of his death or absence, will oblige by signifying the same to

FLOWER, SALTING AND CO.
Hunter-street, October 29. 6068

To Builders and Contractors.

TENDERS will be received, on or before the 10th November, 1842, for the erection of two houses and shops in George-street. The different works may be tendered for separately. The plans and specification may be seen by applying to Mr. John Bibb, architect, Macquarie-street, or to Mr. Moses Joseph, George-street, Sydney, where any information may be received.

N.B. The advertisers will not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

Sydney, October 24. 6

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS WHITFORD is authorised by the undersigned to receive moneys due at Port Fairy to the late proprietor of the *Sydney Herald*, and has been provided with printed receipts bearing the signature of F. M. Stokes. All parties, therefore, who are still indebted to the late proprietor, whose accounts have been repeatedly rendered, are requested to pay him on application.

HENRY MURRAY,
Agent for the late proprietor.
Herald Office, November 2. 6237

NOTICE.

TO MASTERS OF VESSELS, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY

THE Trustees of Street and Beaumont do hereby guarantee the safe return of all chronometers left to be rated, or watches, jewellery, &c., left for repairs with them.

62, George-street, October 24. 5732

NOTICE.

ALL Parties indebted to R. C. Gordon, Gordon and King, and King and Moutry, are particularly requested to settle the same without delay to prevent legal expenses.

R. C. GORDON.
Sydney, November 1. 6140

Caution to Constables and others.

ABSCONDED from my hired service, THOMAS GUEST, native place city of York, slightly pock marked, height five feet six inches, light hair, aged forty-five years, trade a shoemaker, rather consumptive. I offer One Pound reward to any person lodging him in any of Her Majesty's Gaols.

CHARLES JACKSON,
Broken-back Bridge, Parramatta.

N. B. A warrant is issued from the Parramatta Bench for his apprehension. 6216

THE Farm and Run of Gostwyck, Paterson, having been of late much trespassed on by Cattle and Horses belonging to various persons, this is to give notice, that all cattle found on the run after this notice will be impounded by order of the undersigned.

W. H. WARLAND.
Gostwyck, November 1. 6212

WANTED TO RENT.—An alluvial Dairy or Corn Farm, within a marketable distance of Sydney, from one to five hundred acres, with cottage, out-offices and a small run. Address to A. B. *Herald* Office, post-paid, with full particulars. 6189

WANTED, a Youth, one who has been accustomed to a shop would be preferred; must be of good character. Apply to J. Asher, 99, George-street.
Sydney, November, 3. 6246

Confectioners Wanted.

TWO first-rate hands may obtain constant employment at Cooke and Staddon's, Wholesale Confectionery Manufactory, No. 16, Hunter-street. 5971

BUTLER WANTED.—One who thoroughly understands his business, and can bring a good character. Apply to Mr. Justice Burton, Fort-street, Sydney. 5992

WANTED, in a small family, a respectable servant of all work, who is a plain cook, and can have a character from her last situation. For cards of address apply at the *Herald* Office. 6148

WANTED, a Groom; he must be thoroughly acquainted with the general routine of a stable.—A character will be indispensable. Apply to A. B., *Herald* Office. 6214

To Free Labourers.

WANTED, in a gentleman's family, near Sydney, two steady sober men, to cut firewood, draw water, work in the garden, and make themselves generally useful. Wages, £18 per annum, and superior rations. References will be required. Apply to Mr. Gove, No. 10, Elizabeth-street North. 6220

TO BRICKMAKERS.

WANTED, a set of Brickmakers, apply at the Dove and Olive Branch, between two and three o'clock on Friday. 5933

WANTS a situation as Tutor, a young gentleman who has been similarly engaged in the colony for nearly two years, and who has in addition enjoyed the advantages of four years' study in one of the Universities of the mother country. The most satisfactory references as to character and ability. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 6172

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN or STRAYED since August last, a chestnut Mare, about sixteen hands high, with a white blaze down the face, flaxen mane and tail, branded JT under the mane. If strayed a reward of five pounds will be paid; or, if stolen ten pounds will be paid on conviction.

JAMES TABER,
6224 Menangle Ford, near Campbelltown.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

LOST, from the Grove, Abercrombie River, about the month of December last, a chestnut gelding, aged four years, branded off side under the saddle 18 indistinct, near side under the saddle SD4, star on forehead, off hind leg white. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver him, or give such information as will lead to his recovery, to Mr. Kennett Price, Blackdown, Bathurst,

Blackdown, July 26. 152

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

FROM Natti Bridge, near Berrima, a Chestnut Horse, four years old, white face and white hind legs, branded HC conjoined on off shoulder, F on near shoulder If strayed a reward of one pound will be paid on delivery of the same to the undersigned at the Woolpack Inn, near Berrima; but if stolen, a reward of five pounds will be paid on conviction of the offender or offenders.

JOHN CHARKER.
October 29. 5152

STOLEN OR STRAYED, from Glennie's Creek, a dark bay Horse with black points, star in forehead, switch tail, branded M on near shoulder. Should the Horse have been stolen, a reward of ten pounds will be paid on conviction of the offender; and if strayed, a reward of two pounds will be paid on delivery to the owner.
4815 MRS. CHILLCOTT.

Offices to Let.

CONVENIENT Offices to let, in George-street, centrally situated for business. Apply to George L. Robinson and Co., 44, Lower George-street. 5453

To Public Companies, Solicitors, and Others.

TO LET, in Pitt street, near the Theatre, two or three rooms with private entrances, as Offices; also, apartments suitable for a family. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 5655

TO BE LET.

THOSE large and spacious stores, with counting house, in Pitt-street, next to the Union Bank. Apply to R. Bourne and Co., Pitt-street. 5944

TO LET, the Stores at present in the occupation of Messrs. OGILVY and GILLETT, 25, Pitt-street. Apply to Mr. WRIGHT, Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street 4385

TO LET, a SHOP, situated in Pitt-street, nearly opposite Moffit's, stationer, now occupied by Mr. Nathan, shoemaker. The house contains five rooms, detached kitchen, and servants' room, large yard, and good well of water. For particulars apply to Mrs. Roberts, corner of Market and Elizabeth streets. 6228

BRICK COTTAGE TO BE LET.

THE ABOVE COTTAGE, with garden and paddocks, situate in Parramatta, will be ready for immediate possession on the 15th proximo. Families recently arrived, who are desirous of obtaining a retired residence, would do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity, its proximity to the steam-packet wharf, renders it advantageous to parties connected with Sydney. For further particulars apply to Mr. Orr, at Messrs. R. Campbell, jun., and Co.'s, Bligh-street, Sydney. October 24. 6037

Grose's Wharf to be Let or Sold.

THIS Estate has a water frontage of about three hundred feet, with house, (now let at £260 a-year,) offices, sleeping apartments out-houses, stores, sheds, forges, workshops, shears and capstan, crane, large secure yard, and every requisite for an extensive Shipping and Mercantile Establishment, with a better road to and from the town direct than any other wharf in Sydney. If not disposed of in one lot, will be let as as four separate properties. Apply to the undersigned, at his Steam Mills, near the Haymarket.
6218 J. H. GROSE.

To Let, at Woolloomooloo, a House, or Furnished Apartments.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, consisting of eight rooms, with a quarter of an acre of garden ground in cultivation. The unexpired lease of two years will be transferred to any respectable Tenant for £20; Rent £100 per annum, or a portion of the House, with separate entrance may be had furnished. Enquire on the premises, next Mr. J. B. Jones's Stables, or to Mr. Howard, of the Custom House. 6032

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a house, Coach-house, stables, &c., at Double Bay, in the neighbourhood of Sydney. For terms apply to Mr. T. Hammond, at Mr. Cooper Turner's, 5, Elizabeth-street. 1300

To Let, adjoining Darlinghurst,

FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS.

THREE substantial and comfortable Dwelling Houses, each containing ten rooms, with two-stalled stable and coach-house, yard and garden ground, and a plentiful supply of pure water in the driest seasons, situate on the road side, by the New Bridge, at Rushcutter's Bay. Rent £110 per annum. Apply, on the premises, to

T. W. SMART
Mons, Mrs. Darling's Point. 3231

Marine Villa Residence.

TO LET, a cottage containing three rooms suitable for a small family, with detached kitchen and about half an acre of garden ground, fenced in with a close fence fronting the water side, having a view of the shipping coming in and going out of the harbour, situated on the North Shore, in a respectable neighbourhood in Neutral Bay, only a few minutes' walk from the Steam *Ferry* Wharf, opposite Dawes Point.

N. B.—Rent very moderate. Apply to N. Bray, Gloucester-street North,
October 24. 5792

A VERANDAH COTTAGE

TO LET, containing six rooms, kitchen, &c., at O'Connell Crescent, Newtown, ten minutes' walk from Parramatta-street. Apply to William H. Wills, Sussex street, opposite Thom's Wharf.
October 22. 5710

TO LET, on a lease, or to be sold by private contract, a farm at Kissing Point. Just beyond the church, containing thirty acres, the land is all clear, and has a good orchard of different kinds of fruit, and a slab hut on the ground. Terms moderate; apply to N. Bray Gloucester-street north.
October 24th. 5728

TO LET.

A FARM of thirty Acres, the whole fenced in, eighteen acres cleared and well watered, and ten in cultivation, on the Liverpool Road, about eleven miles from Sydney.

A FARM of one hundred acres, desirably situated in the flourishing district of Illawarra, twenty-five acres have been already cleared and fenced, and are now under cultivation. This farm commands a back run of some extent.

For terms, and further particulars, apply to

C. THORNE and CO.,
6042 Lower George-street.

TO LET.

AN excellent Cottage and Garden situated in O'Connell-street, Parramatta. The House will be let either with or without Furniture, and containing large Dining and Drawing rooms, six Bed-rooms, besides detached Kitchen, Laundry, Store Servants' Apartments, Stable, and Coach-house. For further particulars apply o Messrs. Tingcombe and Watkins, Church treet, Parramatta, it by letter, post paid. 73

TO AGRICULTURISTS.

TO be let on lease, several small alluvial Farms, varying in size, from twenty-five acres to fifty acres, situate on the Nepean River, three miles from Penrith, and forty miles from Sydney.

These Farms are securely fenced, free from stumps, and being fit for the immediate operation of ploughing, are worthy the attention of small capitalists. For further particulars apply on the premises, at Mount Pleasant, near Penrith. 6430

SALES BY AUCTION.

BEEF, PORK, &c.

FOSS and LLOYD will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, the 4th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Two tierces Beef } in prime order
Seven barrels ditto }
Ten casks Pork, ditto ditto.

Terms at sale. 6256

Child's Carriage, Furniture, &c.

FOSS AND LLOYD will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 4th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

One child's carriage, on four C springs
One pair handsome D tables
One chiffonier.

Terms at sale.

GINGER BEER BOTTLES, CORKS, &c.

FOSS and LLOYD will sell by Auction, at their Rooms, Lower George street, THIS DAY, the 4th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Six crates Ginger Beer Bottles
Twelve bags Ginger Beer Corks
Ten barrels Pearl Barley
Four cases Hones.

Terms at sale. 6200

HORSE AND DRAY.

FOSS AND LLOYD will Sell by Auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, the 4th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

A Horse with Dray and Harness.

A very good opportunity for any man wishing to start a Horse and Dray, to possess himself of a really good one.

Terms at sale. 6199

IRONMONGERY.

FOSS and LLOYD will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, the 4th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely.

An invoice of one case Ironmongery, containing every article necessary for a small shopkeeper,

AFTER WHICH,

Boxhead Gimlets
Snuffers
Trays
Spurs
Spoons
Dutch Ovens
And a variety of other articles.

Terms at sale. 6257

Book Sale.—Friday Evening.

MOORE and HEYDON will sell by auction, THIS EVENING, November 4th, 1842, at their Rooms, Hart's Buildings, Pitt-street, at seven o'clock precisely; a number of Books, of interesting descriptions. Among them are the following—

Byron's Works, 4to., 1 volume
Shakespeare's Works, 4to., 1 volume
Basil Hall's Fragments of Voyages and Travels 6 volumes.
Six months in China, by Lord Jocelyn, six

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

From Port Phillip and George Town, yesterday, having left the former, the 30th, and the latter the 31st ultimo, the steamer *Sea-horse*, Captain Tullan, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. Thompson, Mr. M'Arthur, and one in the steerage.

From Hobart Town, the same day, having left the 24th ultimo, the schooner *Marion Watson*, 146 tons, Captain Tinley, with a general cargo. Passengers—Lieutenant Scott, 25th regiment; Lieutenant Kelly, 65th regiment; Mr. Ross, Mr. Jackson, Miss Williamson, and four in the steerage.

From Port Phillip, the same day, having left the 25th ultimo, the Swedish barque *Swea*, 304 tons, Captain Kullenberg, with part of original cargo. Passengers—Messrs. Lorieu, Moorhead, Carlish, Bogue, and Flowell.

DEPARTURES.

For Valparaiso, yesterday, the brig *Packet*, Captain Shirling, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Shirling, Mr. and Mrs. Curtoys and child.

For Hobart Town, the same day, the brig *Caroline*, Captain Coombs, with a general cargo. Passengers—Mr. Degraves, Miss Forster, and Miss Haynes.

For London, the same day, the brig *Supply*, Captain Brown, with colonial produce. Passengers—Messrs. Cooke, Giles, and Laurent.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 3.—*Harriett*, 15 tons, Crause, from Brisbane Water, with 34,000 shingles, and 3,000 feet timber; *Sophia Jane*, steamer, 156, Wiseman, from Wollongong, with 5,000 shingles, &c.; *Fly*, 20, Williams, from Brisbane Water, with 11,000 feet timber; *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 80 bales wool, 29 trusses hay, 100 bags maize, 16 tierces butter, 10 kegs tobacco, 250 sheep, &c.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

November 3.—*Roubalia*, 16, Sullivan, for East Gosford, with sundries; *Sophia Jane*, steamer, 156, Wiseman, for Wollongong, with sundries; *Union*, 32, Thom, for Shoalhaven, with sundries; *Bee*, 12, Toole, for Kiama, with sundries; *John and Charlotte*, 93, Collins, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Fly*, 20, Williams, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; *Steamer*, 28, Breaks, for Brisbane Water and the Manning, with sundries; *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Matilda*, 16, Grono, for the Hawkesbury, in ballast.

HOBART TOWN SHIPPING.

The *Kinnear*, prison ship, arrived from Dublin on Sunday last, bringing Irish papers to the 10th July, but no English mail. The *Janet Inst*, from London, 22nd June, arrived here on Wednesday, but brought no mail.

The barque *Mona*, from London, 9th July, arrived at Launceston on Tuesday.

The *Emily* and *Waterloo* sailed before the *Kinnear*. Major Victor was on board the *Emily*.

The *Calcutta*, the *Derwent*, and the *Tasmania*, are all in the London Docks, laid on for this colony.

The following ships were to sail at the dates annexed:—The *Glenbervie*, 15th July; *Royal Saxon*, 20th July, from Cork 5th August; *Brankenmoor*, 15th September; *Jane Francis*, 15th July; *Sir Charles Napier*, for Hobart Town, 20th July; *Mayflower*, 2nd July.

The *Marquis of Hastings* had gone to Portsmouth to receive convicts on the 24th June.

The *Derwent* arrived on the 20th June; and the *Tasmania* on the 26th.

The *Thetis* arrived at Gravesend on June 29th.

The *Ina*, from Launceston, arrived on the same day.—*Hobart Town paper, October 18.*

The *Calcutta* arrived at Deal on the 18th June. The *Olympus* and *George Fife*, both left the Downs on the 14th June, for New Zealand. The *Glenmilly*, entered outwards for Sydney direct on the 20th June. The *Paragon*, entered outwards for New Zealand 17th June. The *Francis Yates*, from Port Adelaide, arrived at Gravesend 18th June. The *Essex*, *Elizabeth*, for Swan River, entered outwards on the 20th June.

The *Duke of Richmond*, hence 19th ultimo, was entering Port Phillip Heads at the time the *Seahorse* left. The *Timbo*, hence 12th ultimo, arrived there the 29th ultimo. The *William* and *Tamar*, from this port, had both arrived at Launceston. The *Socrates*, Grant, was lying at Port Phillip when the *Seahorse* left.

The *Seahorse* put into Twofold Bay on the passage down, where she found the *William* and *Timbo*, wind-bound. Although the steamer had to contend with heavy weather, they only lost three head of cattle, and the same number of sheep. The passage from George Town to Sydney was completed in the short space of sixty-six hours. The only vessel spoken was the cutter *Rover's Bride*, on Wednesday last, off the Dromedary, from Sydney to Launceston.

The *Orotava*, left Hobart Town the same day as the *Marion Watson*, for Sydney direct. The *Kinnear* was also coming on in about a fortnight.

The *Marion Watson* brings 200 bushels bran, 16 tons 100 bags potatoes, 1 case kangaroo skins, 70 firkins 8 casks lard.

The *Sophia Jane* reports the *Pedlar* and *Bard's Legacy* taking in cargo at Wollongong for Sydney.

H.M.S. *Favorite* will leave this morning, on a cruise in the South Seas, for the protection of the British interests and whalers among the South Sea Islands, and for the general interests of British property.

DIARY.

Memorandum for This Day.

November.		SUN, rises	SUN, sets.	HIGH TIDE, morn	HIGH TIDE, even
4	FRIDAY	5 17	6 43	10 6	10 30

First Quarter, Nov. 10, 19 m. past 11, morning.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1842.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

LATE ENGLISH NEWS.

PREVIOUS to the sailing of the *Seahorse* from Launceston, there had been an arrival there from England, of the 9th of July, and at Hobart Town to July 4th; but in consequence of being able to procure but very few papers last night, we are only enabled to give a brief outline of the English News.

The Conservative members were still progressing, the Tariff Bill and Income Tax Bill having passed the House of Lords by a large majority. The ultras of the Conservative party were openly expressing their dissatisfaction at the conduct of SIR ROBERT PEEL, whom they accused of trimming.

The QUEEN and Prince ALBERT were well. FRANCIS, who fired at the QUEEN was tried for high treason, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed; but was subsequently reprieved. As might have been expected after this ill-judged lenity. Another attempt, or feint at an attempt, was made upon HER MAJESTY'S life. A miserable wretch, named BEAN, a shop-boy to a druggist, having presented a pistol at the QUEEN, on the 3rd of July, as she was returning from chapel. The pistol was loaded with powder only, and was in such a condition that it was not probable that it would have gone off.

Her MAJESTY was about to visit some of the principal nobility. Stow, the seat of the Duke of BUCKINGHAM, was to be the first place so honoured. The KING and QUEEN of BELGIUM were in England.

Trade continues very dull. Wool maintained its price.

The sufferings of the poor in many parts of the three kingdoms were heart-rending. It is wonderful that some dreadful outbreak does not take place.

Among the deaths noticed in the English papers, we observe, the Earl of LEICESTER, better known as old COKE of Norfolk, for which county he was member for fourteen Parliaments, extending over a period of fifty years, Mr. Justice LITTLEDALE, the Rev. Dr. ARNOLD, of Rugby, the Earl of ERNE, and Lord JAMES TOWNSHEND.

One of the most awful visitations of Providence that has occurred during the last century, took place in May, in the Island of St. Domingo, the capital, Hayti, having been destroyed by an earthquake, and upwards of ten thousand people killed. A full account will be found in another column. It is very remarkable that three of the most dreadful occurrences which have ever been heard of, took place on the same day—the earthquake at Hayti, the fire at Hamburgh, and the railway accident at Paris.

The Reverend JOHN RUSSELL NIXON, M.A., late fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and one of the six preachers of Canterbury Cathedral, had been appointed Bishop of Van Diemen's Land, with a salary of £1000 a year.

We have no doubt we shall obtain more papers in the course of the day, and be enabled to supply our readers with further information to-morrow; in the mean time we call attention to the interesting extracts which will be found in another column.

We have not been able to find a word about the New South Wales Bill.

PORTLAND BAY.

In the fourth page will be found some extracts from Portland Bay papers, received yesterday. The settlement of Portland appears to be thriving, and the two papers—the *Mercury* and the *Guardian*—are well conducted. As usual in new settlements, there are great complaints of the state of the roads, inadequacy of the police force, and want of public buildings—wants which it will take years to supply, and which persons in the outskirts of the colony must make up their minds to submit to.

MAURITIUS.

WE have received papers from Mauritius up to the middle of August. Our readers will recollect that at the date of our last intelligence the Mauritians were suffering very severely from a scarcity of specie; and that some measures were under consideration of the local Government in order to afford relief to the colonists, by advancing to the Banks some of the specie locked up in the Treasury. In our last summary of Mauritius intelligence we gave the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Banks, so far as regarded the Commercial Bank; we now copy a portion of the report of the state of affairs of the "Mauritius Bank" for the twenty-first half-yearly period, ending 7th July, 1842.

The Directors of the Mauritius Bank have again the pleasure to submit to the shareholders, the half-yearly statement of the affairs of this Establishment, and in doing so, they deem it right to travel out of their usual succinct report, and draw attention to the inconvenience that has been felt, not only by the Bank, but by the public at large, from the increased abstraction of specie from the circulation of the colony.

Persons accustomed to witness the bare remuneration that is accorded to the agricultural labourer in almost every part of the world, will have some difficulty in believing that the labourer of this class, in this colony, has, for the last two years, been in a situation to save at least one-half of his earnings! Yet such has been the effect of the Prohibition of Emigration! and, it may be confidently asserted that the portion of wages saved and hoarded by the Indian labourers alone during this period, will amount to no less a sum than one million of dollars!

To this source of drain on the specie circulation of the colony, may be added the further one arising from the demands made on the part of the Government, whenever there were bank notes in the hands of the Colonial Treasurer in excess of the amount authorised by the Lords of the Treasury.

The extreme scarcity of labour precluding the execution of many public works, the money for which had been voted, a large excess of Revenue over Expenditure was constantly accruing, and the Bank has been compelled to furnish specie to the extent exacted by the Government, which in the course of eighteen months has amounted (including the drafts of the Bank on its London agents) to 396,000 dollars.

During this period the Bank has received in specie 557,715 dollars 29 cts., but it has exchanged 1,115,500 dollars, leaving a difference against its resources sufficiently large to have seriously embarrassed its operations, had not prudence and foresight aided in overcoming such difficulties.

The Directors refer with confidence to the present situation of the bank, and although well aware that in reducing their issue of notes during the last half year from 816,085 dollars to 588,420 dollars, they were pressing hardly on interests which were every way deserving of support, they could not lose sight of the imperious necessity of preserving a proportionate rate between their notes and their stock of bullion.

The peculiar circumstances against which they have had to contend, have prevented them from carrying out this wholesome principle quite so far as they could desire, but they have the satisfaction of stating that an augmentation to their stock of specie, of no less an amount than 350,000 dollars may be shortly expected, and this circumstance alone, to say nothing of a most salutary regulation that has just been put in force by the Commissariat Department in consequence of orders from home, leads to a well-grounded hope for believing that the monetary system of the colony will henceforth be more permanent and more satisfactory than it has been for the last few years.

The nett profits of the twenty-first half-yearly period are therefore equal to 11¼ per cent. upon the capital originally paid up by the proprietors.

Port Louis, 5th August, 1842.

The result of the enquiries instituted by the Government has, it would appear, proved so satisfactory, as to induce the Government to grant the assistance required, and accordingly we find that on Friday, the 12th August, the Council passed a Bill to enable the Governor of the colony to advance to the Banks £60,000 in specie, on loan, on certain fixed conditions. The *Cerneen* gives us the following report of the proceedings of Council in the matter.—

At the Council sitting of to-day, the discussions were almost entirely confined to the Draft of Ordinance, empowering His Excellency the Governor to advance to the colony, out of the Government Treasury, the sum of sixty thousand pounds sterling, under the guarantee of the two Banks. In consideration of the extreme urgency of the case, the first, second, and third readings of the Bill, took place successively during the sitting, and the measure proposed was thereupon definitively adopted.

By the first article, the Governor is authorized to lend to each of the two Banks a sum of £30,000. The second article stipulates that the sum total of £60,000 shall be reimbursed to the Colonial Treasury by bills on England, at the following terms of payment: £6000, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. payable on the 1st September next,—£6000, with interest at the same rate, payable on the 1st October next,—and thus on, from month to month, until the liquidation of the debt, with the exception of the two last instalments, which are to be of £6000 each, shall be finally effected. The two Banks will be bound to pay the expense of transport, in the event of the amount of the bills drawn upon England being forwarded hither in specie. By the third clause of the projected law, it is stipulated, that if the capital sum, or the interest that may have accrued thereupon, or any portion of either, be not regularly paid at the dates prescribed, the instalments subsequently due shall be claimable as if they had already reached their term of payment,—and this with the utmost rigour of the law. The 4th article of the Ordinance in question establishes, in favour of the Government, a privileged claim, or right of priority, as creditors upon either bank. The 5th declares that the present shareholders shall be responsible, each to the amount of his share, according to the terms of the charters of both the banks, for the debt thus contracted towards the Government, even should they, after the date of the said Ordinance, have sold, or in any way transferred, the shares of which, at the period of its promulgation, they may chance to be the holders. Such is briefly the substance of the new law, which we have reason to believe is to take effect from to-morrow.

It was, moreover, determined by the Council, that a reference should be made home to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with respect to the rate of interest of five per cent. per annum (established by the Ordinance,) with a view of obtaining its remission, the sum total of which interest added to the other charges which the Government loan will occasion, will not amount, in the end, to less than 13½ per cent. upon the capital advanced.

On the subject of Coolie Immigration we find one small piece of information which was communicated to the Council on the same day as the Loan Bill was passed. It is as follows:—

The Secretary to the Council read to the Board a letter addressed by the Secretary to the Bengal Government (for the Political Department) to the Honourable the Officer administering the government of this Island, whereby, with reference to the subject of Emigration from India to Mauritius, it appears that the Agents or Protectors of the Coolies, that may come down hither from Calcutta, are to be appointed by the Supreme Government of India; and the Emigration Agents at Madras and Bombay, are to be the Master-Attendants, respectively, of the two ports.

The papers before us do not extend over more than a fortnight, and the above extracts contain all that there is of interest or importance in them.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—CIVIL SIDE.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Justice BURTON, and Major SMYTH and Captain HOLLINGWORTH, R.N., Assessors.

LASH V. MITCHELL.

This was an action brought against the defendant, Jacob Mitchell, as one of the Shareholders of the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company, under the following circumstances:—

The plaintiff was engaged in England to come to Sydney, as stoker on board the steamer *Rose*, belonging to the Company, and to serve the Company for five years at the wages of £8 per month, at the end of that time his passage to be paid to England. Shortly after his arrival in the colony, however, he was discharged, and had since been out of employment, and he now brought an action in *forma pauperis* to recover damages for the injury he had sustained.

The defendant had pleaded that the plaintiff had not suffered any damage; but that he had been discharged on account of gross misconduct, from which the Company had suffered; and that on account of that misconduct the Company were freely justified in discharging the plaintiff.

Mr. Broadhurst conducted the case for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Foster and Darvall for the defendant.

The first witness called for the plaintiff was Thomas Stewart, who had been sent to England by the Company, and had again come out as commander of the *Rose*. The plaintiff had been engaged by the Company's agents at home, and Stewart had witnessed the agreement. Stewart left the *Rose* shortly after her arrival here; but up to that time, July, 1841, the plaintiff had continued on board in the occupation of stoker, and had fulfilled his duty to the satisfaction of Stewart.

The agreement between the plaintiff and the agents of the Company at home were then proved, having been attested by the witness Stewart.

The plaintiff's counsel proposed to read this agreement; but this was objected to on various grounds: its not being stamped, that it was not an indenture, and that there was no seal appended.

After some discussion, the JUDGE reserved this point for the consideration of the full Court, with liberty for the plaintiff to move for a nonsuit, if a verdict should be returned for the plaintiff.

The next witness called for the plaintiff was the engineer of the *Rose*, who had come out in the *Rose* as engineer, and still continued as such. He was aware that the plaintiff was engaged as stoker, and had acted as such for some time; but he was found incapable of performing the duties, and was employed as trimmer, which was a lighter duty. He, witness, had complained to the commander of the steamer, and to Mr. Whytlaw, the manager for the Company, that the plaintiff was unfit for his duty.

The plaintiff's counsel objected, that the defendant's plea did not raise any question as to the physical capacity of the plaintiff, the plea merely set forth that through the gross misconduct of the plaintiff the Company had been injured, and that in consequence of that misconduct the plaintiff had been discharged.

A witness named Holowell was called to prove that the plaintiff could not support himself under £1 per week.

This was the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Foster replied, and then called the present commander of the *Rose*, Mr. Pattison, who deposed that the plaintiff was utterly unfit for his duty, that he did not perform it; and that he, the plaintiff, had been extremely abusive to him (the commander) when spoken to about his negligence.

Mr. Whytlaw, formerly manager of the Company, was called, and proved that on many occasions the plaintiff was so far overpowered by drinking as not to be able to perform his duty when the steamer was about leaving Sydney for Hunter's River.

Several other witnesses were called, after which Mr. BROADHURST replied. His HONOR then summed up, and the ASSESSORS returned a verdict for the defendant.

M'ELDOWNEY V. M'LAUGHLIN.

This was an action to recover damages alleged to be due as wages.

The defendant did not deny that there were wages due; but there was no proof as to the amount. The amount claimed was £36 19s. 6d. Witnesses were called for the defence, to prove that the plaintiff had at various times received moneys on Saturday nights, so that there could be no such sum owing.

After some time had been occupied, His Honor expressed his dissatisfaction at the case having been brought into the Court at all, and on application by Mr Windeyer, defendant's counsel, ordered the case to be referred to Mr. Hutchinson, second clerk of the Court; the costs to be made subject to a future application after the decision from the reference.

BURLEY AND ANOTHER V. HAMMOND.

This was an action brought by the plaintiffs, as trustees to the insolvent estate of Patrick Fennell, late of Campbelltown, to recover £12, balance of account, due to insolvent, for wine, beer, spirits, &c., supplied to defendant.

Verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed.

MURPHY V. SHEPHERD.

This was an action of replevin, to recover damages alleged to have been committed by the defendant, as agent for Joseph Wood, in distraining for rent, for a house in Liverpool-street, Sydney.

The case occupied some time, and the question was, whether Shepherd was the agent of Wood, or not. The Assessors returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 1s.

Court adjourned to ten o'clock this day.

INSOLVENCY BUSINESS.

Before Mr. Justice STEPHEN.

CONFIRMATION OF TRUSTEES.

The Chief Commissioner moved that the following trustees who had been elected, should have their elections confirmed, which was ordered:

Estates.	*Elected Trustees.*
John Waldron	Francis Geo. Johnson
William Newton	Benjamin Lee, Joseph Taylor, and Nathaniel Rayton
Henry Garrard	Alexander Rollason
Georgiana Kinnear	George Wm. Evans

The confirmation of the following provisional Trustees was also ordered.

Estates.	*Provisional Trustees.*
David Collins	Alexander Rollason
Henry Fielding	Clark Irving

IN THE INSOLVENCY OF JOHN EDYE MANNING.

The CHIEF COMMISSIONER moved that the rule be made absolute for an attachment being issued against the trustees of this estate, for not having filed a plan of distribution within the time allowed for that being done.

Mr. R. WINDEYER, who appeared for the trustees, conceded that the Chief Commissioner was only doing his duty when he made the present application; but still he submitted that there were sufficient grounds set forth in the affidavit he had in his hands, to justify the Court in delaying the attachment prayed for. The learned gentleman then read the following—

AFFIDAVIT.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. In the insolvent estate of J. Edye Manning:

George Crawley, of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, gentleman, and Francis Mitchell, also of Sydney aforesaid, merchant, make oath and say, that they, these deponents, were on the twenty-first day of April last past, together with one Edmond Lockyer, now absent from Sydney, duly elected and confirmed as trustees to the estate of the above-named insolvent; and these deponents say, that having accepted the said trust, so entered into the duties thereof, they find that from the various reasons hereafter enumerated, that it has been impossible for them to realize the assets of the said estate within the time usually allotted for that purpose; and these deponents say, that all the real property of the said insolvent to the best of these deponents' belief is mortgaged, or otherwise encumbered to its full value, and these deponents have not yet been able to dispose of any part thereof, for any sum over and above the various sums for which the respective properties are pledged, neither do these deponents expect that they will ever be able to realize anything from this part of the insolvent's estate. And these deponents further say, that another, and the greatest portion of the said insolvent's estate, consists of sheep depasturing at long distances from Sydney, most of which were diseased when these deponents were elected as such trustees as aforesaid. And these deponents say, that measures are being adopted calculated to cure the said sheep, which if sold while diseased must have to them a ruinous sacrifice. And deponents say, that another large portion of the property included in the schedule of the said insolvent, and consisting of sheep and cattle, are pledged to various parties for sums far exceeding the present market price of such sheep and cattle; and that another portion of the said estate, consisting of horses and cattle, are depasturing 230 miles from Sydney, that these deponents, as such trustees, have written for musters of the said horses and cattle, but have not as yet received sufficiently explicit particulars to justify these deponents in selling. And these deponents not having, till within a short time ago, money belonging to the said estate in their hands, have been unable to send parties so great a distance for the purpose of obtaining this information. That another item in the said insolvent's schedule, entered as amount of rent due by one Wm. Drake, has been received by the mortgagee of the property from whence the rent accrued. And the deponents say, that the other items, consisting of shares in the General Steam Navigation Company, in the Brisbane Water Company, and the Auction Company, are at present worthless. Lastly, deponents say, that they have realized as much of the said insolvent's estate as they have been able to do, without sacrificing the property of the said estate; and that to the best of these deponents' belief, taking into consideration the very incumbered state of the property, it will be impossible for them to realize the assets of the said estate so as to benefit the creditors thereof, unless an extension of six months be granted for that purpose.

G. W. CRAWLEY,
FRANCIS MITCHELL.

Sworn before me, this third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, by both these deponents, George Crawley and Francis Mitchell.

H. B. BRADLEY.

Mr. WINDEYER, after reading the affidavit, submitted to the Court, that the 87th clause gave the Court full power to extend the time; besides, there was nothing in the Chief Commissioner's application which charged his clients with having realised money and not accounted for it. The fact was, that it was only a short time since they had been able to obtain any funds, and his Honor must see that until they did so, they could do nothing else but write for information, which they had done repeatedly; but still all the information they had been able to collect by this mode was not such as would justify them in bringing the property to sale, particularly that large portion of it which consisted of stock. The sheep, when they obtained possession of them were in such a diseased state, that it was out of the power of his clients to dispose of them at any price. He also submitted, that it was morally impossible for his clients or any other gentlemen to wind up the affairs of such an estate as that of the insolvent in six months. He admitted that some part of the property might have been brought to sale; but in the present state of the market it would not have realised more than would have defrayed the expenses of disposing of it. As yet, notwithstanding all the exertions of the trustees, they were ignorant of the ages and kinds of cattle which they were in possession of. Should the present application by the Chief Commissioner be complied with, he thought it would have a great tendency to prevent gentlemen from accepting the onerous appointment of trustees, which would be a great evil, as if such were the case, the winding up of insolvent estates would then fall entirely into the hands of official trustees, who, it was to be feared, sometimes sold off the property more to secure their own commission, than to make the same beneficial to the creditors.

His Honor was of opinion that the affidavit of the trustees might have been made far more satisfactory to the Court, by its having set forth the dates when the letters of enquiry were written, as well as the number of them. They had not complied with the Act by reporting within the time, as they ought to have done. The office of trustee was one of a most important description, and the moment that any person accepted it, he became a public officer, and the Court was bound to see that he performed the duties he had undertaken. He regarded the sacrificing of property as being a fault of the same description with that of neglecting to proceed. In every case where the trustees had good grounds for believing that by delay they would increase the real value of the estates, all they had to do was to report in time, and make an application to the Court, setting forth the reasons why delay would be advantageous, and he felt convinced that the Court would extend the time. He had not the least intention of what he had said being used as a defence for parties sacrificing property; but still it was the duty of every trustee to report from time to time what he was doing. In the present case, the trustees had not even filed an inventory, and for anything that the Court knew, they might have done nothing till within the last two months. The object of the Court in receiving reports was to see that no neglect was taking place.

The rule was then enlarged for three months, on the understanding that the trustees would report before that period expired, and if they required more time, that it would then be applied for.

SEQUESTRATION SUPERSEDED.

In the estate of Sarah Robson: Mr. ISAACS applied to the Court to have the estate released from sequestration. The creditors having accepted of an offer of composition, by which all their claims will ultimately be paid in full. Application granted.

IN THE INSOLVENCY OF GEORGE LLOYD.

The CHIEF COMMISSIONER moved, that the time for the trustee filing his plan of distribution be enlarged for three months, on the ground that property belonging to the estate, to the amount of upwards of £100, had been sold by Mr. Blackman, and the proceeds subsequently seized by the Sheriff on behalf of the Crown, under an extent in aid. The trustee had since then taken the opinion of Counsel, and which was to the effect that the Crown had no priority of claim in the case referred to, and it would therefore be necessary to have the case tried.

The COURT granted the application.

IN THE INSOLVENCY OF HOLLINGSWORTH.

The COURT was applied to in the name of Messrs. Thacker, Mason, and Co., as agents for the firm of Manaic, Jardine, and Co., of London, to have the plan of distribution in this estate, (by which each creditor is to receive 20s. in the pound,) so altered as to secure Jardine and Co., an equal dividend on £376, which had been proved before the Bathurst Commissioner, but disallowed by him; but which could be established in England.

The COURT ordered that the plan of distribution be so altered as to allow of an equal dividend on £376, being lodged in the bank, to abide the result of the proceedings in England, for the termination of which twelve months was allowed.

IN THE ESTATE OF THOMAS GORE AND CO.

Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS applied to the Court, in order that the trustees of this estate be ordered to pay over to him the approved dividend, on a claim for £163 4s. 5d., which had been proved against this estate on the 2nd September last, but which the said trustees had not provided for in their plan of distribution.

The COURT stayed the distribution, and directed Mr. Williams to bring the trustees before the Court, on Saturday morning, at half-past nine o'clock; to which time the Court was adjourned.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of George James French, a single meeting; Joseph Sly, £13 8s. 6d.

In the estate of Charles Vavasour Earle, a first meeting: Kemp and Fairfax, £5 7s. 2d.

In the estate of James Bastian and Edward Stokes, a first meeting: Wm. Wing, £20 8s. 8d.; Charles Belford, £7; J. Mawwearing, £97 6s. 9d.; Gilchrist and Alexander, £31 10s. 6d.; John Bell, £2 2s.; John Biles, £38 11s. 8d.; James Powell, £44 3s.; John Rawson, £19 2s.; Richard Richards, £21 13s. 2d.; James Belford, £13 1s. 10d.; Samuel Hardham, £16 19s. 2d.; John Ray, £12 9s.; John Cashmore, £17 19s.; John Harte, £4 1s. 5d.; A. Falls, £10 10s.; Charles Prince, £8 18s.; D. M'Laughlin, £9 10s. 6d.; Wm. Vernor, £17 1s.; James Hay, £17 16s. 6d.; the Bank of Australia, £54 9s.

In the estate of John Adam Pearson, a special meeting: Samuel Lee, £17 16s.; John Judd, £6 18s.; Cook and Staddon, £10 1s. 2d.; J. Pente, £1 12s. 6d.; J. F. Garrick, £3 5s. 10d.; W. B. Wallace, £11 7s. 6d.; J. Hart, £50.

In the estate of Robert Longmore, a special meeting: the estate of G. R. Nichols, £10; W. Smith, £124 10s. 9d.; W. Huggard, £115.

In the estate of John Entwistle Turner, a special meeting: James Atkinson, £131 6s. 6d.

NEW INSOLVENT.—John Goreman, of Appin, labourer, filed his schedule yesterday.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

TO-DAY, NOVEMBER 4.

Samuel Peck and Co., third, at ten o'clock.
Samuel Peck, third, at half-past ten.
Joseph Webb, third, at eleven.
Ward Stephens, third, at half-past eleven.
Edward Horton, adjourned, at noon.
Jeremiah L. Jones, second, at one.
Frederick Forrester, second, at two.

TO-MORROW, NOVEMBER 5.

Caroline Jackson, special, at ten.
David Collis, adjourned, at half-past ten.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

William Cross, single, at Maitland, at ten o'clock.
James Fitzgerald, single, at Maitland, at eleven.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

William Thomas Arnold, third, at ten o'clock.
Thomas Nalder, second, at eleven.
John Cameron, adjourned, at one.
G. B. Phillipson, special, at two.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

Joseph Pettingall, special, at ten o'clock.
Henry Cooper, special, at half-past ten.
John Jones, single, at one.
John Hugh Webb, single, at half-past one.
Frederick Johnstone, single, at two.
Henry Feilding, first, at half-past two.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

George Leonard Cooper, to propose an offer of composition, at ten o'clock.
Patrick Fennell, special, for the trustee to resign, at eleven.
James Nowlan, second, at one.
Thomas Jones, second, at two
Edward Jeffrey, second, at three.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

Daniel Cowley, at Maitland, to decide on an offer of composition.
Donald M'Leod, at Maitland, to decide on an offer of composition.
Martin Shannon, at Maitland, to decide an offer of composition.
Robert Dawson, special, for examination only, at ten.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

Michael Shiels, to propose an offer of composition, at ten o'clock.
Mathew Clarke, single, at half past ten.
Charles Vavasour Earle, second, at eleven.
James Bastian and Edward Stokes, second, at noon.
George Wentworth, special, at half past one.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

George Leonard Cooper, third, at ten o'clock.
Parry Long, third, at half-past ten.
John Lett, third, at eleven.
Charles Pownall, third, at half-eleven.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

John South, to decide on an offer of composition.
John Rogers, to decide on an offer of composition.
John Augustus Hunter, single, at ten o'clock.
Osmond Cresswell, single, at half-past eleven.
Philip Myers, single, at noon.
John Purdie, single, at eleven.
William Stobo, single, at one.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

Henry Goodlake Latham, single, at ten.
Patrick Harpur, single, at half-past ten.
George Ray, single, at eleven.
Henry Feilding, second, at half-past eleven.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

Alexander Goold, third, at ten o'clock.
John Ginger, third, at half-past ten.
Joseph Newton, third, at eleven.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

Street and Beaumont, third, at ten o'clock.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

Moses Brown, third, at ten o'clock.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2.

William Clarke, third, at ten o'clock.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15.

G. R. Nichols, to consider an offer of composition.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE ELECTIONS.

THE result of the ASSESSORS' scrutiny of the voting papers was officially declared yesterday. The numbers of the successful candidates were announced by the aldermen; the numbers of the unsuccessful from private sources.

GIPPS WARD.

Elected:—	
Chapman	268
Jones	268
Egan	209
Peacock	203
Not elected:—	
Nicholson	117
Moore	100
Ryan	77
Coyle	58
J. Taylor	1

COOK WARD.

Elected:—	
Pawley	93
Mitchell	90
Jones	90
Hollinshed	85
Not elected:—	
Barker	84
M'Leay	82

MACQUARIE WARD.

Elected:—	
Hill	326
Holt	285
Macdermott	239
Broughton	238
Not Elected:—	
Bourne	122
Woolley	105
Thompson	97
Wyatt	75

PHILLIP WARD.

Elected:—	
Flood	295
Wiltshire	269
Neale	222
D. Taylor	203
Not Elected:—	
Blackman	187
Wallace	115
Hayes	69
Giose	33

BOURKE WARD.

Elected:—	
Hosking	345
Foss	304
Allen	261
Owen	238
Not Elected:—	
Campbell	219
Welch	95

BRISBANE WARD.

Elected:—	
Holden	309
Little	248
Smidmore	210
Hunt	100
Not Elected:—	
Wilson	100
Manning	95
Gosling	56
Kellick	68
Poole	18

The votes for Mr. Hunt and Mr. Wilson being equal, the Mayor and Assessors had to determine which of those gentlemen should be returned.

LITERATURE AND ART.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Mr. Knowles's play of Salathiel, and Part II. of Sydney Illustrated, both of which shall receive an early notice.

SIR G. ARTHUR.—Sir George Arthur arrived at Bombay on the 9th June, and immediately assumed the Government.

JUDGE WILLIS.—In consequence of the continued and increasing illness of the Resident Judge, his Honor has within the last few days decided upon leaving the province by the first ship for London, which we presume will be about the end of the year. His Honor's residence at Heidelbergh, we understand, is to let.—*Port Phillip Herald.*

WATER POLICE COURT.—THURSDAY.—There were in all ten charges on the list at this office; four of these were for being absent from the ship without passes. Three of the defendants were discharged on paying five shillings each; but the fourth, a seaman belonging to the *Spartan*, was compelled to pay ten shillings before he could be discharged. Two men charged with insubordination were remanded. Four of the seamen belonging to the *Rose*, steamer, named Owen O'Neil, J. Spalding, J. Davies, and W. Breeden, were brought up before Captains Browne and Deloitte, charged with assaulting constable Tye of the Sydney Police, on board of that vessel, on her passage to Newcastle. Mr. Dillon who appeared for the defendants objected to the information, as being defective under the present Water Police Act. The Court having over-ruled the objections, the case was gone into, and ended by the cross-examination of the complainant's witnesses, proving that there was no case against the defendants, on which the whole of them were discharged.

POLICE COURT BUSINESS.—The police lists of yesterday contained in all twenty-three cases, namely, two of stealing, in which the prisoners were committed for trial; two of suspicion of stealing, which were remanded; one of stealing, in which the prisoner was discharged; one of stealing, in which the prisoner was remanded for further examination; one of being illegally on certain premises, in which the defendant was admonished and discharged; three of suspicion of highway robbery, which were all remanded in order to give time for further enquiry; four of assault, in which the defendants were all remanded to the Water Police Court; and nine of drunkenness in the streets, in all of which the defendants were young hands in the practice of intemperance, being merely brought up on first and second offences.

THE CAPITAL CONVICTS.—The result of the Executive Council's consideration of the case of the convicts, now under sentence of death, was, that John Jones, George Beavor, Henry Sears, and Nicholas Lewis, for the Norfolk Island piracy, were ordered for execution, and that James Woolf and James Whelan, for the same offence, were reprieved. Stephen Brennan for murder at Norfolk Island is ordered for execution. Williams and John, for an unnatural crime, have been respited.

SHOPLIFTING.—A man named William Clark was brought before the Police Court yesterday, upon the charge of stealing a black satin handkerchief, valued at nine shillings, from the shop of Mr. Farmer, of Pitt-street. By the evidence of Mr. James Atkinson, a shopman, in Mr. Farmer's service, it appeared that the prisoner came into the shop on or about the 29th September, and asked to look at some handkerchiefs, when a parcel was shown, from which he selected the one above alluded to. At his request the handkerchief was made up in a parcel, and the shopman went to another part of the premises to procure some other articles which the prisoner had expressed a desire to see, when the prisoner took the advantage of this circumstance to proceed towards the door with the handkerchief in his hand with the view of effecting an exit without paying for it. Finding himself observed, however, he did not immediately offer to quit the premises, but remained standing at the door, pretending to call out to a person on the outside, and having by this means succeeded in making the shopman believe that he had no intention of absconding, he was enabled to make off without immediately raising any suspicion. In reply to this charge, the prisoner maintained the utter impossibility of his being the person alluded to by the witness, as he was in confinement under a sentence from the Police Court, at the time the theft was alleged to have been committed, and he appealed to the chief constable for the truth of this statement. In order to ascertain the truth of this plea, the records of the Court were searched, by which it appeared that the prisoner was indeed convicted on the 28th, yet as the witness was not certain of the precise day on which the handkerchief was stolen, although quite positive as to the identity, it appeared very possible that the prisoner might have committed the offence on the evening of the 27th, or some other day previous to that on which he was sentenced to imprisonment. Another circum

of foreign goods is represented as being still large.

On Saturday, Messrs. J. T. Simes and Co., had two sales, one of 1403 bales, viz.: 740 Australian, 117 Van Dieman's Land, and 255 Port Phillip; and another of 406 bales, comprising, 289 East India, 26 Odessa Merino, 4 German lamb's and sheep's, 14 Buenos Ayres, 53 foreign Zigai, Smyrna, &c., and 34 goat's wool (Mohair), besides some Swan River. The Australian sheep's [illegible] 2d. to [illegible] 10d.; the lamb's, 1s. [illegible] to 1s. 10½d.; the Port Phillip sheep's 1s. 1d. to 1s. 7½d., the lamb's 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 8d.; the Van Dieman's sheep's 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d., the skin 9½d. to 1s. 4½d.; and German lamb's and sheep's 1s. 5d. to 1s. 10d.; the Buenos Ayres, 1s. 4½d.; the foreign Zigai, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 8d.; the Odessa Merino, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; the goat's, 1s. 1d.; the Turkey, 4½d. to 1s. 7½d.; the Swan River sheep's 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d., and the lamb's 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5½d. per lb.

Messrs. Loughan and Hughes closed the series with 85 bales of Swan River Wool, which realised 10d. to 1s. 1½d. per lb. Next week we shall be enabled to specify the exact range of prices with the qualities, &c., for the whole of the series, in an epitomized form.

Leeds, June 17.—We are unable this week to report any new feature in the foreign wool market, our last statement applies equally to the transactions of the present week.

TEN THOUSAND LIVES LOST BY EARTHQUAKE AT ST. DOMINGO.

The fire at Hamburgh, and the accident on the Versailles Railway shrink into insignificance before the appalling catastrophe which is our duty to record this week. The American papers, brought by *the Acadia*, inform us that the Island of St. Domingo was on the 7th May visited with severe shocks of earthquake, which were attended with a loss of ten thousand lives—some say double the number. The town of Cape Haytien had utterly disappeared—the miserable inhabitants having been swallowed by the yawning earth; and it is feared that the towns of St. Nicholas and Port Paix have also perished. The following particulars are supplied by the New York papers:—"By the politeness of Captain Morris, of the brig *William Nickson*, from Port au Prince, we have *La Patriote* of the 11th May, published at that place, which gives an account of a shocking earthquake that occurred in that island, on the 7th of May, at five o'clock in the evening. The principal destruction of life of which we have an account, was at Cape Haytien, which town was entirely destroyed. It contained about 15,000 inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are thought to be dead. The approach of the earthquake was indicated in Port au Prince, by great heat and heavy clouds that covered the neighbouring hills, and followed the direction of the south-west to the north-east. The vessels at anchor, some of the sailors report, experienced the shock before they saw the houses agitated, which seemed to indicate that the shock came from the west. There were two shocks at Port au Prince very distinctly felt, the first not so long as the second, which last endured about three minutes. Every person strove to get out of the houses, and the streets were filled with the affrighted population. A little longer, says the *Patriot*, and Port au Prince would have been the theatre of a disaster similar to that of 1770, of which disastrous year the remembrance was rushing into all minds. The *Patriot* also says, that there is hardly a house or wall that has not suffered a little. Some have become almost uninhabitable. The front of the Senate House, where the arms of the Republic are sculptured is detached and broken. The interior was uninjured. On the Saturday night succeeding, and on Sunday, there were other shocks. Mass was interrupted, and the persons present ran hither and thither, while many women fainted. On Monday at twelve o'clock there was another shock. The weather all the while was changeable, now extreme heat, now rain, now fair, and now signs as if of a storm. On Tuesday, again, there was another shock—and since then, says the *Patriot*, 'it seems to us that we walk upon a quaking earth.'" A letter from Saint Marc says, that the earthquake was felt there with violence. Many houses were seriously damaged, and some destroyed; but no loss of life is mentioned. At Gonaives the shocks were yet more serious. The greater part of the houses were overthrown. A fire broke out at the same time, and there was no a drop of water in the town. All the houses that were not burnt suffered from the earthquake. It was in the streets that the writer of the letter giving this account was inditing it. The church, the prison, the Palais National, the Treasury, and the Arsenal, were all destroyed. This letter concludes at eight A.M., by saying:—"It is only half an hour since we felt a very great commotion. At present we are ignorant of the number of persons killed or wounded. All the prisoners who are not buried in the ruins have escaped. God grant that Port au Prince may not have experienced such a disaster." Another letter says, the town of Cape Haytien has entirely disappeared, and with it two-thirds of the population. The families that could escape have fled to Fossette, where they are without an asylum, clothing, or provisions. The President of Hayti has given orders to the physicians and officers of the hospitals to leave the city immediately in order to give succour to the distressed. Other aid of all kinds was about to be despatched by water to the distressed. In addition to the above disastrous intelligence from the Cape, a labourer arrived from the city, a few hours previous to the departure of Captain Morris, who stated that a fire broke out after the earthquake, which, on Monday, the 9th, destroyed the powder magazine, and with it the miserable remnant of the inhabitants who had escaped the earthquake. The towns of St. Nicholas and Port Paix are also said to be destroyed. Other parts of the island had not been heard from when Captain Morris left; but it is conjectured that all the towns of the north are a mass of ruins.

St. Domingo, the seat of this frightful calamity, is one of the riches as well as largest of the West Indian Islands. It extends 370 miles in length, and from 60 to 150 in breadth. Previous to the French revolution, the western part of the island called St. Domingo, belonged to France, and contained a population of 500,000 black and coloured persons and 40,000 whites. The Spanish territory bore the name of Hispaniola, and contained, in 1787, 152,640 inhabitants. In 1802, the population was considerably reduced from the effects of revolution and other calamities. In 1791, the negroes in the French part of the island revolted, expelled their masters, and were governed by Toussaint l'Ouverture, a black, till 1802, when he was seized by Bonaparte, and cast into prison, where he died. Dessalinges, another black commander, took on him supreme authority, conquered nearly the whole island, and was crowned emperor in 1804. It was not, however, until 1825 that the French acknowledged the complete independence of the Haytians, who now live under a republic. St Domingo is a most fertile and productive island, and yields coffee, cocoa, sugar, indigo, cotton, tobacco, and maize. An interesting account of the island has very recently been published in England, in a work entitled, *Brief Notices of Hayti*, by John Chandler. The constitution of the Haytien State, as modified in 1816, and now established, is a representative government under a president, elected for life, in conjunction with a senate and a house of representatives. "To the present moment," observes Mr. Chandler, "no communication subsists between Hayti and Jamaica, though they lie within a day's sail of each other. The exclusiveness of other nations begets exclusiveness in Hayti. No white man is permitted by the law of the republic to hold a foot of land within its territory; no white man can marry a Haytien woman, and thereby become entitled to her real or personal estate; and no white man can trade without a special license, renewable yearly, with a heavy fine; nor, indeed, generally speaking, can he trade at all without being associated with a Haytien partner."

It appears, from the following passage in a letter from Philadelphia, published in the *Morning Chronicle*, that the earthquake was felt on the continent of America:—"On the same day that Cape Haytien was destroyed, a dreadful shock was felt at St. Martinsville and other towns in Louisiana. At Catahoulou, Louisiana, a lake and river rose six feet in a few minutes, and did much damage, drowning several persons in the country beyond all doubt. These waters subsided as suddenly. At Opelousas and Attakapas the shock was also severe. I write with a map before me; and, as far as statements have yet been made, I can trace the earthquake from west longitude 56 deg. in the northern part of the tropics, to west longitude 91 deg.. A vast region truly, and there can scarcely be a doubt that we shall hear of further destruction and loss of life. It passed Cuba, and to the west of that island; it must have gone northward through the gulf of Mexico, and have entered the United States in Louisiana. The most northern limit of its influence, so far as our advices yet extend, is in lat. 36 degrees. But we shall soon know more. Although the length of the earthquake's travel is so immense, yet in breadth the region affected by the shocks was comparatively narrow. Hopes are therefore entertained, that most of the British West India Islands have escaped."

Dreadful Affair at Ennis.—The inquest on the body of Catherine Sheehan, who died from wounds received from the fire of the police during the recent riot at Ennis, instead of throwing light on that lamentable occurrence, has left it involved in greater mystery than before. The facts are these; that early on Monday week, Messrs. Bannatyne, corn-merchants, of Ennis, had reason to apprehend an attack upon their premises by the populace of the town, for the purpose of pillaging their stock of provisions; an outbreak of the same alarming character having actually taken place on the previous Saturday. They requested from the authorities a guard of police; and a force of forty-two policemen, men and officers, were charged with the service of protecting them. In the evening, and towards dusk, the anticipated attack took place. A very numerous mob of men, women, and children assembled; stones were thrown, policemen and magistrates struck, and worse violence seemed about to follow. The confusion increased as night closed in; magistrates and inspectors of police lost their self-possession; some magistrates absented themselves, or would not act with their colleagues; excited discussions arose, in which the necessity of firing was talked about, and the word "fire" was audibly used. At last, whether with or without orders, or with or without the impression that the orders had been given, but certainly before the Riot Act had been read, the police actually fired with fatal effect. Upwards of fifteen persons, including women, and children, were wounded, two of whom have since died; thirty-eight policemen have, in consequence been committed by the coroner to take their trials for murder.

The Convict Francis.—We are enabled to state upon authority, that her Majesty has been most graciously pleased to signify her commands, that the life of John Francis, the convict in Newgate under sentence of death for high treason, shall be spared. The sentence of the prisoner will therefore be commuted to transportation for life, and under such commuted sentence he will be forthwith transported, and subjected to hard labour in the most penal settlement in the Australian colonies. Upon being informed of the result of the Queen's humane interposition, the prisoner burst into tears, and without saying anything but that he was thankful, sat down, and appeared to be overwhelmed with joy and astonishment. It was quite evident that the hopes which he had sanguinely entertained for several days after his conviction of the commutation of his punishment had faded away; and during the whole of Friday morning he had given himself up to despair; for he repeatedly said to the turnkeys who watched him since his confinement that he considered himself totally lost, and this expression of his fears was accompanied by the most solemn protestations that he never contemplated the slightest injury towards the person of her Majesty. He has suffered dreadfully from the apprehension of death, but never said a word about the ignominy of his fate.—*Bell's Messenger*, July 14.

The House of Lords met for a short time on Monday, but transacted no business. On Tuesday, the new Tariff Bill was read a second time, not without opposition; an Amendment moved by Earl Stanhope, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months, was supported by the Duke of Richmond, and negatived by a majority of 59 to 4. Had such a measure been brought forward last year, said His Grace, it would at once have been thrown out! The other two Peers who voted in the minority were, the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Beaumont.—*London Patriot, July 7.*

New Line Regiment.—The authorities contemplate raising a new reigiment, to be designated the 100th Foot, and Winchester has been named as the place were it is to be organised. The arrangements for this addition to her Majesty's land forces are expected to be completed by the end of next month.—*Bell's Messenger*, July 14.

METEOROLOGY.

COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD."

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM 24TH TO 30TH OCTOBER, 1842.

Date.	Moon's Age.	Barometer. 9 A.M.	Barometer. Noon.	Barometer. 3 P.M.	Attached Thermometer. 9 A.M.	Attached Thermometer. Noon.	Attached Thermometer. 3 P.M.	Detached Thermometer. 9 A.M.	Detached Thermometer. Noon.	Detached Thermometer. 3 P.M.	Wind.	Rain Fallen.	Dew Point. 9 A.M.	Dew Point. 3 P.M.
Monday 24	23	29·52	29·38	29·37	67	72	70	66	67	67	N.W., N., N.N.E., N., N.N.W.		64	68
Tuesday 25	21	29·36	29·26	29·29	67	72	70	65	67	67	(N.N.W., N., N.N.E., N., N.W., W.		64	68
Wednesday 26	22	29·56	29·52	29·52	63	70	64	60	65	64	(W.S.W., S. by E., E., N.N.E.		60	66
Thursday 27	☽ 10 45′ A.M.	29·38	29·32	29·33	62	69	58	58	63	62	W. by S., S.S.E., E., N.N.E.	0·03	61	66
Friday 28	24	29·69	29·68	29·63	63	69	63	62	65	60	S., S.E., E.S.E., E. by S., S.W.		60	64
Saturday 29	25	29·38	29·29	29·23	64	71	67	61	67	64	S.E. to N.N.E., N.		64	67
Sunday 30	26	29·43	29·40	29·40	62	68	67	60	61	65	N., N.N.W., N., N. by E.	0·01	66	70
Year ended 30th September, 1842.		798,457	95,434	4,928	46888	94,682	20541		222,608	1,285,536				
Year ended 30th September, 1841.		1,896,420	38,908	141726	16941	170103	74091		240,971	2,581,160				

GENERAL REMARKS.

Monday 24th.—Calm hazy morning, vane set north-west; after eight o'clock, light airs from east of north, and a dense fog came over, which remained all the day; after three, P.M., wind freshened from north till sunset; afterward died away; atmosphere raw and damp, and occasional small rain; between nine and ten wind veered north-north-west, and a strong and warm wind arose; with it the fog gradually dispersed; blew very heavily from north-north-west for a while after midnight.

Tuesday 25th.—Sultry morning; hot north-north-westerly airs till between eight and nine; afterward variable, between north by west and north-north-east, occasionally fresh when east of north; very hazy in north and north-east, and cumuli blown across zenith in currents from north-west and north-east, the latter undermost; about four, P.M., a strong hot wind from north west arose, which brought up dark nimbi—passed east without rain; by half-past five wind had veered west-south-west, and at six a dead calm and clear sky; after sunset, light southerly wind; lightning in east at night.

Wednesday 26th.—Calm bright morning, cloudless sky; at seven, A.M., vane shifted from west south-west to south by east, and then east; P.M., gentle pleasant breezes from north-north-east, until sunset; evening calm, atmosphere hazy, copious dew.

Thursday 27th.—Morning calm; after eight, moderate easterly breezes until about one o'clock, sky charged with cumuli passing from south-west; mid-day, heavily clouded, and at one came on to blow hard from south, and between three and four, strong squalls, with rain; evening, wind moderate, and sky cleared.

Friday 28th.—Cloudy morning; gentle south-easterly breezes; veered east by south P.M., and before five o'clock clouds had entirely dispersed, sinking in western horizon; night clear; light wind from west-south-west.

Saturday 29th.—Morning calm and clear; afternoon, wind south-east; veered north-east, freshened, and worked round due north before sunset; atmosphere clouded with cirri, and became very foggy and raw; continued from the north through the night, blowing fresh at times.

Sunday 30th.—Light northerly airs, veered west of north at seven, A.M., and between eight and nine freshened from east of north; atmosphere became hazy and thick toward noon, and after 2·40′ set in a soft warm rain, wind dying away until about five o'clock; wind afterward freshened again; continued heavily clouded across zenith till after midnight; wind north.

Barometer, at sunrise on 31st, 29·28.

GOODS IMPORTED FROM THE 1st OCTOBER, 1841, TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1842.

Articles Imported. Description.	Quantity.	Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling. Great Britain.	British Colonies.	S. S. Islands.	New Zealand.	Fisheries.	United States.	Foreign States.	Total Value.
Apparel	2,274 pkgs	88,498	1,146	100	600	—	—	235	90,489
Agricultural Implements	1,478	2,796	92	—	50	—	—	—	2,938
Arrowroot and Sago	32 tons	37	10	207	48	—	—	116	418
Beer and Ale	37,431 gals	46,905	295	—	59	—	152	48	47,459
Bricks	91,572	311	30	—	—	—	—	—	$44
Ditto, Bath	32 cks								
Blankets	293 bls	9,649	14	—	30	—	—	—	9,693
Bark	114 tons	—	738	—	—	—	—	—	738
Bags	432 bls	3,436	488	—	5	—	—	767	4,690
Blacking	855 cks	3,192	1	—	—	—	—	—	3,193
Boats	5	237	—	—	—	—	10	—	247
Blocks	8 cks	204	3	—	—	—	—	—	207
Butter & Cheese	452,576 lbs	7,200	3,178	—	5	—	137	126	10,645
Billiard Table	1	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20
Barley, Pearl	34 tons	444	2	—	—	—	—	—	446
Cider	1,748 gals	1,386	—	—	—	—	172	—	1,557
Cottons	1,085 bls	21,271	405	4	324	—	457	528	22,989
Canvass	269 bls	2,541	235	—	115	—	—	490	3,381
Colours	2,114 pkgs	2,359	407	—	47	—	9	3	2,825
Carriages	135	13,197	25	—	—	—	—	5	13,227
Casks & Staves	923 tons	776	45	—	10	—	135	256	1,222
Chains and Anchors	116 tons	2,933	6	—	250	—	—	—	3,189
Candles	30 tons	1,449	224	—	—	—	1,182	83	2,938
Carpetting	17 bls	803	—	—	—	—	—	—	803
Corks	219 pkgs	761	15	—	—	—	—	30	806
Cordage	223 tons	2,966	124	—	255	30	550	2,221	6,147
Confectionary	804 pkgs	1,085	134	—	5	—	16	379	1,619
Cement	678 cks	381	65	—	—	—	—	18	464
Curiosities	29 pkgs	50	—	5	1	—	—	35	91
Coin	10 pkgs	1,400	36	—	—	—	—	1,360	2,796
Coffee & Cocoa	194 tons	268	60	—	—	—	—	6,077	6,405
Carts and Waggons	7	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	105
Copper	24 tons	1,801	561	—	46	—	—	—	2,148
Drugs	704 pkgs	5,621	116	—	2	—	—	226	5,965
Engines, Steam	96 tons	5,483	1,800	—	—	—	—	—	7,285
Earthenware	680 crts	6,419	67	—	65	—	—	10	6,561
Fruits	452 tons	3,742	1,968	3	48	—	216	809	6,786
Flour and Bread	1,009 tons	4,006	5,619	15	105	—	4,386	5,828	19,959
Furniture	2,644 pkgs	9,453	669	—	215	—	1,071	522	11,930
Flax	29 tons	50	—	20	296	—	—	—	366
Fire-arms	45 cs	1,677	25	112	20	—	—	130	1,964
Fish	2,285 kegs	2,000	13	—	10	—	363	—	2,386
Felt	7 bls	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15
Glass	3,636 cs	14,528	30	—	205	—	—	—	14,763
Gunpowder	2,388 kegs	2,227	150	—	—	—	97	—	2,483
Glue	7 kegs	6	20	—	—	—	—	10	36
Grindery	96 cks	1,842	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,842
Grindstones	434	59	2	—	49	—	—	—	101
Granite	26 tons	12	—	—	—	—	—	60	72
Grain, Malt	3170 bsh	—	—	—	253	—	—	—	253
— Rice	494 tons	61	—	—	63	—	—	1,943	2,070
— Oats & Barley	27,796 bsh	841	4,214	—	—	—	—	222	5,277
— Wheat	—	4	22,780	—	—	—	—	10,747	33,531
Hosiery	110 pkgs	5,818	60	—	70	—	—	—	5,948
Hay	258 tons	110	3,054	—	5	—	—	—	3,169
Hardware	1,344 tons and 7,711 pkgs	59,887	1,001	19	773	—	90	823	62,593
Hats and Bonnets	840 cs	19,477	245	2	10	—	778	1,107	21,719
Hair	9 tons	1,115	30	—	—	—	—	—	1,145
Haberdashery	1,069 cs	66,148	2,123	390	130	50	61	1,101	70,003
Hops	54 pkts	452	—	—	—	—	80	—	532
Hatters' Materials	3 cs	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	172
Jewellery	48 cs	10,557	—	220	30	—	—	58	10,865
Instruments: Musical		2,940	—	—	—	—	210	—	3,150
— Scientific		90	—	—	—	—	—	—	90
— Surgical		15	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
— Mathematical		402	20	—	—	—	—	—	422
— Optical		72	—	—	—	—	—	—	72
Leather Unmanufactured	42 cs	1,229	68	—	—	—	—	11	1,308
Ditto Manufactured		33,062	20	—	—	—	—	417	33,499
Lead	116 tons	2,294	762	—	23	—	—	—	3,079
Linens	277 cs	12,009	2	—	200	—	—	—	12,211
Lard	3 cwt	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10
Lime Juice	1,145 gals	21	17	—	3	—	265	7	313
Lucifers	32 cs	384	6	—	—	—	12	—	402
Live Stock: — Horses	38	3,960	60	—	—	—	—	110	4,120
— Cattle	45	5,570	220	—	—	—	—	—	5,790
— Sheep	73	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	146
— Pigs	91	—	—	—	59	—	—	—	59
— Deer	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Millstones	2	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Marble	6 pkgs	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	75
Machinery	457 pkgs	6,696	—	—	—	—	37	—	6,733
Mats	298 pkgs	229	—	—	3	—	—	186	418
Millinery	207 pkgs	15,324	63	—	—	—	—	132	15,519
Malt	8,681 bhls	3,404	125	—	—	—	—	—	3,529
Oil Sperm	1,028 tons	—	—	—	1,000	84,000	—	—	85,000
— Black	1,601 tons	—	40	165	21976	6,879	—	—	32,060
— Linseed	5,943 gals	1,182	—	65	182	—	—	9	1,438
— Olive	3,348 gals	320	21	—	—	—	—	557	898
— Cocoa Nut	141 tuns	—	—	1,870	722	—	—	—	2,092
— Ambergris	59 lbs	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	120
Oilcloth	15 cs	190	53	—	—	—	—	—	243
Oatmeal	73 tons	1,094	2	—	—	—	3	—	1,099
Onions	41 tons	—	668	—	1	—	—	—	669
Oakum	21 tons	494	2	—	—	—	—	32	528
Oilmen's Stores	4,890 pkgs	8,097	521	—	22	—	339	212	9,191
Perfumery	91 pkgs	2,079	144	—	12	—	136	—	361
Printing Materials	172 pkgs	2,063	10	—	10	—	—	13	2,092
Preserved Meat	359 cs	4,116	202	—	—	—	35	3	4,283
Pictures	45 cs	1,589	10	—	—	—	—	78	1,677
Plate and Platedware	47 cs	4,048	20	—	—	—	—	—	4,068
Pepper & Spices	410 pkgs	160	3	—	—	—	—	312	475
Potatoes	926 tons	—	8,782	—	110	—	—	—	8,892
Pickles & Sauces	1,231 pkgs	2,201	102	—	—	—	185	95	2,583
Provisions, Salted	936 tons	20,520	2,112	20	544	—	1,595	1,769	26,560
Peas	593 bshl	244	—	—	—	—	—	—	244
Pipes, Tobacco	970 pkgs	893	36	—	—	—	—	—	929
Pitch and Tar	911 brls	266	45	—	15	—	56	40	422
Plants	13 cs	45	13	—	—	—	—	—	58
Rattans	2,965 bdls	—	34	—	—	—	—	79	114
Starch and Blue	293 cs	264	170	—	—	—	—	36	470
Soap	374 tons	5,995	—	8	74	—	56	322	6,455
Shtes	997,000	6,732	800	—	—	—	—	—	7,532
Sugar, Moist	6,829 tons	—	2,804	658	—	—	—	78,485	81,957
— Refined	60 tons	1,970	540	—	—	—	—	160	2,670
Salt	1,509 tons	4,289	12	—	85	—	—	2	4,388
Saltpetre	171 bags	—	—	—	—	—	—	149	149
Stationery	1,640 cs	37,409	390	—	305	—	564	326	38,994
Steel	12½ tns	320	—	—	—	—	—	15	341
Shot	10 tons	186	33	—	15	—	—	—	237
Saddlery	352 cs	18,793	160	—	—	—	—	—	18,953
Skins, Rennet	8 kegs	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
— Kangaroo	449 pkgs	606	5,351	—	210	—	—	—	6,167
Seeds	218 cs	293	197	—	12	—	—	74	576
Silks	118 cs	10,731	125	—	—	—	—	1,767	12,623
Soda	48 pkgs	353	—	—	—	—	—	—	353
Statue, Sir R. Bourke		2400	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,400
Spirits, Brandy	143,607 gals	34,292	507	—	54	—	—	952	35,575
— Arrack	7,779 gals	141	—	—	52	—	—	583	776
— Gin	19,014 gals	3,695	589	—	330	—	—	141	4,755
— Rum	50,688 gals	5,910	1,953	—	735	—	1,040	199	10,137
— Whisky	11,516 gals	2,879	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,879
Liqueurs	753 gals	376	—	—	—	—	—	—	376
Turnery	398 cs	2,403	181	—	20	—	45	327	2,976
Tortoiseshell	2 cs	—	—	—	90	—	—	30	120
Tea	46,581 bxs	212	5,542	—	—	—	—	86,431	92,185
Tobacco	300,285 lbs	5,574	1,564	72	1,074	—	5,425	6,825	20,474
Tinware	113 cs	672	10	—	3	—	7	21	713
Types and Ink	67 cs	1,034	10	—	—	—	—	—	1,044
Turpentine and Varnish	5,647 gals	654	43	—	50	—	70	124	941
Timber, Deals		4,612	15	—	22	—	—	738	5,387
— Spars		—	4	—	—	—	—	20	24
— Planks		142	—	—	—	—	394	497	1,033
— Sawn		60	2,166	—	—	43	80	527	2,876
— Pine Logs		—	—	—	559	—	—	—	559
Sandal Wood		—	—	1,335	—	—	—	—	1,335
Other Wood		40	—	—	—	—	22	—	62
Twine and Thread		1,943	120	—	25	—	—	61	2,149
Umbrellas	11 cs	313	—	—	—	—	—	1	314
Vinegar	24,888 gals	1,721	116	—	10	—	—	167	2,014
Whalebone	143 tons	—	—	—	10620	3,680	—	—	14,300
Upholstery	238 cs	2,136	206	—	20	—	3	229	2,594
Whaling Gear	36 pkgs	142	—	—	—	—	—	47	189
Woollens	445 pkgs	27,527	416	—	185	—	—	450	28,608
Wine	294,828 gals	30,586	4,462	18	203	—	—	2,106	37,365
Woolpacks	110 bls	1,248	620	—	—	—	—	—	1,868
Whiting	530 pkgs	546	4	—	—	—	—	—	550
Watches and Clocks		2,400	20	—	—	—	—	2	2,422
Sundries		113	—	—	—	—	—	49	162
Year ended 30th September, 1842.		798,457	95,434	4,928	46888	94,682	20541	222,608	1,285,536
Year ended 30th September, 1841.		1,896,420	38,908	141726	16941	170103	74091	240,971	2,581,160

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert for the information of the Public an Abstract of all the Public Sales which take place

THIS DAY.

Foss and Lloyd.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Beef, Pork, Child's Carriage, Furniture, Ginger Beer Bottles, Corks, Ironmongery, Horse, Dray, Harness, &c.

Moore and Heydon.—At their Rooms, at 7 o'clock P.M., Books.

Mr. Blackman.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Lace Collars, Guns, Pistols, Allotments of Land, &c.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, General Merchandise.

Mr. Stubbs.—At the Cattle Market, at 12 o'clock, thirty head of Cattle.

COUNTRY SALES.

Mr. Wilkinson.—On the Premises, Gostwyck, near Paterson, November 7, Household Furniture, Stock, &c.

Mr. Charles Beck.—At the Market-place, Campbelltown, November 8, Horses, Colts, Fillies, &c.

At Arthur's Inn, Bathurst, November 16, Allotment of Land.

Steam to Moreton Bay.—Twice a month at reduced rates.

THE powerful Iron Steamer *SHAMROCK* will leave Sydney for Brisbane Town on Monday, 14th November, at 5 o'clock, P.M., between which place and Sydney, she will henceforth become and be continued as a Trading Packet, leaving Sydney about the commencement and middle of each month.

FARES:

	£	s.	d.
Cabin	6	0	0
Second Cabin	4	0	0
Steerage	2	10	0
Freight, per ton—dead weight	1	10	0
Wool per bale	0	15	0
Sheep per head	0	2	6

No goods can be received for shipment at the wharf after three o'clock on the day of sailing. No credit upon fares and freights.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.

Hunter River Steam Navigation Company, October 29. 6092

STEAM TO PORT MACQUARIE.

THE Port Macquarie Steam-Packet *MAITLAND*, W. Parsons, Commander, will leave the Commercial Wharf, THIS EVENING, at 6 P.M. 6307

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE Packet Schooner *MARYANN* will leave the Union Wharf This Day, at four o'clock, and will carry dead weight at 20s. per ton.

WILLIAM DALTON.

November 4. 6316

FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS AND AUCKLAND,

THE Schooner *THOMAS LORD*, to sail this day, has room for one cabin and two steerage passengers—early application is necessary to CAMPBELL & CO.

Or to J. B. METCALFE, Lower George-street.

November 4. 6295

FOR TAHITI.

THE well-known brig *Bee*, 134 tons, Capt. Lessand, to be despatched immediately with what cargo offers. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM HIRST AND Co., Queen Street.

6290

For Freight or Charter.

THE new Teak-built barque *TRIAL*, E. B. Day, commander, 340 tons register. Apply to the commander on board, or to

HARPER, BLUNDELL, and CO., Macquarie-place.

6289

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN TUCKER, of the brig *Louisa*, will not be answerable for debts incurred by his crew. 6315

Brig "William Fulcher."

NOTICE—All claims against the above named vessel must be sent in in *duplicate*, on or before the 10th instant, and all passage money must be paid in full, on or before that date.

J. B. METCALFE, Lower George-street.

November 4. 6294

BOURKE WARD.—CITY OF SYDNEY.

GRAND ELECTION BALL.

A SELECT number of friends of the City Councillors of the above Ward, purpose having a SUBSCRIPTION BALL, at the Albion Hotel (Solomon's), George-street, on Wednesday, the 9th of November instant, to commemorate the election of the first Mayor in this colony. Persons desirous of subscribing are requested to make early application to the Stewards to prevent confusion.

Tickets for lady and gentleman, £1 1s. each; single tickets for a single gentleman, 15s.; ditto for ladies, 10s. 6d.—to be had of the stewards, and at the Albion Hotel. Refreshments provided and included.

N.B.—Dancing to commence at half-past eight o'clock. 6321

BOURKE WARD, CITY OF SYDNEY.

TO THE ELECTORS OF BOURKE WARD.

GENTLEMEN,—I take the earliest opportunity after the official announcement of the result of the Election of Town Councillors, to tender you my sincere thanks for the honour you have done me in electing me one of the Councillors of your Ward.

Honoured by the confidence of the inhabitants of this City in the first elective body in this country, it will be my earnest wish and endeavour to repay it with an honest and temperate discharge of the duties reposed in me.

I remain, Gentlemen, Your faithful servant, ROBERT OWEN.

Elizabeth-street North, November 3. 6300

To the Electors of Bourke Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—I take the earliest opportunity of returning you my best thanks for the honour you have done me, in Electing me one of your Representatives in the City Council, and to assure you that it will be my anxious wish to discharge the duties of my office in such a manner, as that you will have no cause to regret your choice.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours respectfully, AMBROSE FOSS.

18, Pitt-street, November 3. 6372

TO THE ELECTORS OF BRISBANE WARD.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel proud of the honour you have conferred in electing me one of the City Councillors; accept my most grateful acknowledgments, and rest assured no exertion shall be wanting on my part to convince you that your confidence has not been misplaced.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant, JOHN ROSE HOLDEN.

Clarence-street, November 3. 6281

To the Electors of Brisbane Ward.

G

PORT DENISON EXTRACTS.

SPEECH OF MR. JUSTICE WILLIS ON THE OPENING OF THE OCTOBER CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

GENTLEMEN,—Poverty, unless under the restriction of religious guidance, too frequently leads to crime; it begets idleness, and he who has neither house nor land, nor any useful employment, must be maintained by robbery, by beggary, or its fruits. Hence may be traced most of the offences against the laws in successive gradations, trivial at first, but gradually increasing from evil habit, and ending in rapine and in blood. In the life of a robber or adventurer, there is something so far from being unpleasant, that it requires the restriction of the law to prevent men falling into such habits. The shifting tides of fear and hope—the flight and pursuit—the peril and escape—the alternate famine and feast of the thief, and of the savage, render, after a time, all course of slow, steady, progressive, unvaried occupation, and the prospect of a limited mediocrity at the end of long labour, to the last degree tame, languid, and insipid. This, Gentlemen, you well know from your experience with regard to bushrangers and aboriginals. The evils arising from an idle, adventurous, and yet captivating mode of life, too frequently adopted by the lower orders of society, produced in England, the severe statutory regulations for the prevention of Vagrancy. I need not enumerate the various cruel provisions of the Statutes of 22 Henry VII., c. 12, of the 1st Edward VI., c. 3, or of the Acts of Elizabeth, or do more than mention, that by Statute 12 and 13 Charles II., incorrigible vagrants were subjected to transportation, and that very many INCORRIGIBLES, I fear, have become denizens of the Australian colonies.—"*Cœlum, non mutant, animum, qui trans mare currunt.*" Under the Act of his late Majesty for the abolition of Negro Slavery, (a measure which will render illustrious the name of Stanley till time shall be no more), all necessary steps were taken for the prevention of vagrancy. Thus, Gentlemen, you will perceive the importance which has elsewhere been attached to *fixed and steady habits of industry* in the labouring population. It is to the want of these habits, and the almost total absence of that religious instruction which is calculated to promote them, that the chief part of the crime which occupies the attention of this court, may, in my opinion, be attributed. The obligation of master and servant is reciprocal—the former supplies recompense and protection—the latter yields obedience and service: if these fail on either part, relation may cease; and fail they must when the master no longer possesses the pecuniary means to fulfil his engagement. I well know, Gentlemen, that at this moment a most unprecedented *pecuniary pressure* exists, that all are enduring much temporary inconvenience, and that almost every individual who hears me is suffering in his own person in a great degree,—in his immediate connection is still greater,—and most of all with *regard to those people who depend upon him for support*. A state of things which no man can contemplate without the deepest concern—concern for the principals, and even greater concern for their dependants, and for what may be the effect of their deprivation of employment and dispersion throughout a scattered and embarrassed community. Not very long since I was informed by the foreman of the jury of this court, that no less than two hundred convicts were at large in this district—assigned servants brought from the Middle District to this Free Settlement, whose masters were unable to provide for them. If there be two hundred or even one hundred convicts in this position, how many emigrant labourers must there be? The consequences, Gentlemen, of vagrancy and desperation must be the insecurity of life and property, must, in a word, be overwhelming crime. These, then, are evils resulting from the *pressure of the times*—evils arising from that general ruin which, I think, in the Middle District may have been accelerated by the unseasonable promulgation of the rule *(to which I dissented)* for increasing the rapidity of the operations of the Supreme Court, whereby the debtor was suddenly deprived of that delay on which he calculated to discharge his obligations, and the market glutted with property prematurely offered, and disadvantageously disposed of by Sheriff's sales. I attribute, however, the prevalent distress in this Province to the enormous extent of paper credit—*especially of accommodation paper*—to the *manner in which discounts were obtained*—to the universal circulation of bank notes instead of sound metallic currency—to the want of assistance from the banks when money became scarce, (for a banker, it is said, "should be cautious in making advances to his customers when *money is abundant*, and liberal when money is *scarce*; as, unless he be the former, he cannot be the latter; if he look upon his funds, by imprudent advances when money is *abundant*, he will find in time of pressure, that so far from being able to assist his customers, he will be compelled by his own necessities to urge them for payment; and hence, possibly, be the means of breaking up some worthy men, whom, under other circumstances, he might wish to sustain,—to speculations in badly managed, and perhaps not strictly legal, joint-stock companies—to land jobbing or gambling—to over-trading—to *domestic extravagance*—to personal inattention to business and book-keeping, and to private affairs—to reckless unscrupulousness in *contracting engagements*, and heedless negligence in *their discharge*; and last, but not least, to the pernicious practice, in my opinion, of Government officers, even of those in very high and responsible situations, that I could name, speculating or engaging, either openly or *covertly*, in lands, farms, or stations, sheep, cattle, horses, shares in joint-stock companies and merchandise, either *for themselves*, or for *their relatives, or friends*, or for all,—a practice tending, I conceive, to distract the attention of a public officer from his public duty, to lower such officer in public estimation, to prevent his creditors or those complaining of his dealings proceeding for redress with the same freedom at least as with regard to others; and should his speculations fail, involving not himself alone, but that government which he served (and ought to have solely served), in difficulties and disgrace. These, I say, appear to me to be some of the causes whence that distress has proceeded, which threatens, if not speedily prevented, to sever the subsisting reciprocal obligation of masters to their servants, and to engender vagrancy and crime in this once happy land. Yet, Gentlemen, although these clouds too plainly darken the horizon of your Province, I fear that there is too generally prevailing among you a querulous impatience under present circumstances, than a firm trust in providence, and a lofty and determined spirit, patient under existing difficulties, known to be unavoidable. I fear that partial relief is looked too rather than that revival of better times which may be permanently connected with the public good. To persist in any such course of timidity or speculated chance can but lead to irretrievable destruction. Gentlemen—though troubled on every side, *be not cast down*; though perplexed, *be not in despair*. Other settlements have been without any certain course of elevation or decline; you, too, may hope that fortune again may fluctuate in your favour, and that the public mind, though now depressed, will have its change—its change from apathy to exertion—its change from despondency to hope. Should ordinary means fail, others will spring up. While the hearts of the colonists are whole, they will not fail to develope new resources of future prosperity. The heart of the honest colonist is a perennial spring of energy; should the pulse seem for a moment to intermit, it will not altogether cease; it will again revive with steadiness and vigour; the case (in a word) of Australia Felix can never be regarded as incurable. But the vital blood which runs through its arteries, and can alone support and give vigour and energy to the body is labour; if that be lost—if the labourers be disconnected with their employers, and are suffered to become vagabonds and freebooters; then, indeed, will all hope of future prosperity be overcast. It is for the legislature to adopt such measures as may tend hereafter to prevent, and at present to alleviate these evils—evils which arise from the present *commercial depression*; I say *commercial depression*, for a greater or more ruinous mistake cannot, I think, be fallen into, than that the trades of agriculture and grazing can be conducted on any other than the common principles of commerce, viz., that the producer should be permitted, and even expected, to look to all possible profit which, without fraud or violence, he can make;—to turn plenty or scarcity to the best advantage he can;—to keep back or bring forward his commodities at his pleasure;—and to account to no one for his stock or for his gain. In these respects the settler and the merchant are alike. I have said that the almost universal circulation of bank notes (that is bank notes as now issued), instead of a sound *metallic currency*, appeared to me to be one of the sources of the present depression; but if the paper currency were *monopolized by the Government*, and made the circulating medium *solely on the part of Government*, instead of *private individuals and companies being permitted to make paper money, or bank notes*, the evil, I think, would be effectually remedied. "The argument for this *monopoly by the State*," (says a very intelligent writer on the English Banking System,) "is just as valid as that for its *monopoly of making money of the precious metals*, and is in *both cases* UNQUESTIONABLE. In the issue of money composed of the precious metals, *the full value is received for it at the Mint*, which value *is*, at the same time, *inherent in it*. In the issue of paper money by the State, *ample security would be taken for the denoted value of it, the State being responsible for that denoted value*; but since paper money has no *intrinsic value*, thus differing from *coin*, and costs the State little or nothing; the State can afford to issue, or lend it, on *proper* and *ample* security to those who wish to deal with it as bankers, at a moderate rate of interest or discount, which should not exceed perhaps one-half of the market rate of interest, leaving the other half as the banker's compensation for his risk and trouble in dealing with it, and lending it. The equity of such an arrangement will be obvious from the circumstance of this *paper money costing the State little or nothing*, and its *possessing ample security for it*, so as to be protected from any risk whatever, which would fall altogether on the money dealer or banker. *The paper circulating medium of the country would thus be placed on the soundest possible basis.* It would be represented by an ample amount of property deposited with the state, which would be a sufficient guarantee for the responsibility of the money dealers, or bankers; and also (which is of equal importance) insure vigilance and prudence on their part against the encouragement of *visionary and illegitimate speculations*." "One of the greatest hindrances to the steady prosperity," (says this writer) "*of the national industry has been the facility of manufacturing paper money by private individuals and companies; it has contributed more than anything to produce those sudden alterations of elevation and depression in the trade and commerce of the country which have been so prejudicial to its general welfare.* Under such a monetary system as thus suggested, there is no occasion to refer to foreign exchanges as the principle by which the expansion or restriction of the circulating medium should be governed—a principle which has proved to be absurd; the sound principle is, to allow it to depend on the legitimate requirements of industry; and vigilant and intelligent bankers who have given ample security for their paper circulation will be the most likely persons to discern whether such requirements are legitimate or not." In all this I entirely agree; and I firmly believe that the introduction of such a system to Australia would greatly promote *the true interests* of these colonies. Whether any alteration in our monetary system with regard to the rate of interest, would, or would not, tend to relieve the present pressure, and be beneficial for the future, I will not take upon myself to say, but I know that it was declared by the most eminent statesman of his times, that "the value of money must be judged of like everything else, from its rate at market. To force that market, or any market, is of all things most dangerous. For a small temporary benefit the spring of all public credit might be relaxed for ever. The monied men have a right to look to advantage in the investment of their property. To advance their money they risk it; and the risk is included in the price." And again he says, "There must be some impulse besides public spirit, to put private interest into motion along with it. Monied men ought to be allowed to set a value on their money; if they did not there could be no monied men. The desire of accumulation is a principle without which the means of their service to the state could not exist. The love of lucre, though sometimes carried to a ridiculous, sometimes to a vicious excess, is the grand cause of prosperity to all states. In this natural—this powerful—this prolific principle, it is for the satirist to expose the ridiculous; it is for the moralist to censure the vicious; it is for the sympathetic heart to reprobate the hard and cruel; it is for the Judge to animadvert on the fraud, the extortion, and the oppression; but it is for the statesman to employ it as he finds it, with all its concomitant excellencies, with all its imperfections on its head." This was the opinion of Edmund Burke, and it coincides, I think, with that of Mr. Locke. With regard to any legislative interference respecting the *economy of labour*, it is enough for me to declare, as was formerly declared, "that it requires the exact detail of circumstances, guided by the surest general principles that are necessary to direct experiment and enquiry, in order again from those details to elicit principles—firm and luminous general principles—so as to direct a practical legislative proceeding." I will go a step further with regard to a recent local law, which however good in theory, (and so it once appeared to me), has been found in this district, I fear not only signally to have failed, but greatly to have augmented the pressure of the times, and the dangers that may be apprehended from it: I mean the present Insolvent Act, ascribed to Mr. Justice Burton: I strongly recommend its immediate modification or repeal. I will but briefly allude to *three* of its defects: the delay of advertising in Sydney—the provision which invalidates securities taken within a certain period previously to sequestration—(a provision which to my own knowledge has not unfrequently prevented that friendly assistance which would otherwise have been given; and enabled the debtor to escape insolvency)—and the want of any enactment for the future care and maintenance of servants after the master has been declared insolvent. Hence his unhappy dependants too frequently are cast upon the world,—homeless and houseless wanderers. In all these respects the Insolvent Act, as it now stands, may indeed be in accordance with the law of England, and very suitable, when limited to *mere mercantile traders in a country like England*; but they are obviously prejudicial in the new pastoral and agricultural country of Australia Felix. I am not ignorant, gentlemen, that laws can but imperfectly restrain dissoluteness of manners; that they cannot regulate the wants of mankind; their mode of living, or that *desire for superfluities* which has, I believe, *proved so injurious to these colonies*. But I know that laws may, by their protection—by assuring to the labourer the fruits and profits of his toil—help to make a people industrious; that although laws cannot make corn grow without labour and attention, nor trade flourish without diligence and care, yet they do much to extend commerce and encourage agricultural and pastoral pursuits; and thus prevent vagrancy and crime by promoting honest, steady, persevering, and *unroaming industry*. It is not possible, I think, that if the Parliament deemed it expedient to modify or repeal the Trade and Navigation Act, the fine wools of Australia might find even a readier market at the cloth manufactories, which, within the last few years, have sprung up, and are daily increasing in the United States of America, than they now obtain in Great Britain—at least an additional market would be opened. "Consider (said the late Mr. Huskisson, in the British Parliament (the possibility of another set of provinces, emancipated from *commercial thraldom*, but firmly maintaining their political connection; *their* commercial marine a part of our commercial marine; *their* seamen a part of our seamen; *their* population a part of our strength: consider whether it be not worth while to attempt a course which promises both to those provinces and to the mother country all the commercial benefits of free trade, together with all the political advantages of our continuing parts of one great empire, and enjoying alike under the sway and protection of the same Sovereign *all* the rights and privileges of British subjects." An *impetus* perhaps might thus be given, which would induce a constant and equal influx of capital, and sustain not only the labourers we have, free from crime, in comfort, and ultimate independence, but lead to a regular supply from the redundant population of Great Britain. These, however, are but the cursory suggestions with regard to the future. How, it may be asked, are the present difficulties to be overcome? On this important subject I will not say what shall be done, I will only mention what under similar circumstances has been done by the British Parliament. On the 29th of April, 1793, in the House of Commons, the Lord Mayor brought up the report of the select committee to whom "THE STATE OF THE COMMERCIAL CREDIT" was referred. The report was read; and among other things it stated, "that many commercial houses in many quarters of the Kingdom were in the utmost distress;" that the committee were of opinion that Exchequer Bills to the amount of five millions should be issued; that some of these bills should consist of £100, others of £50, others of £20; and that the interest on each £100 should be 2½d. per day (£3 16s. 0½d. per annum). It was also proposed that commissioners should be appointed, to whom the management of this business should be intrusted. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Pitt) moved that the report of the relect committee be referred to a committee of the whole house, and that it be printed. Mr. Jekyll said he was sorry to observe that the melancholy report which he just heard, was, in his mind, "*knell of departed commerce.*" The result (he said) of the *circulation of the paper of private banks*, it had been predicted, would be ruinous to the country. The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought the evils existing, pressing, and important. The prospect of their increase, if neglected, he thought formidable and alarming. But at the same time he took the liberty of saying, that he had the satisfaction of thinking, on the best reflection, that an effectual and expeditious remedy was within their power. The measure proposed would not at all assist men who had engaged in rash speculation, but was only meant to extend to the sober and regular trader." On the 3rd of April, the house went into a committee upon this report, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, "That it is the opinion of this committee that His Majesty be enabled to issue five millions in Exchequer Bills, to be advanced, under certain restrictions and limitations, for the assistance of such persons as, giving due security for the re-payment, may be desirous to be accommodated therewith; to be repaid in a certain limited time." When this report on "the commercial credit of the nation," was afterwards, on the 1st of May, 1793, brought up by Mr. Hobart, Mr. Jekyll said, "that he had learnt, that independently of the immense quantity of paper circulation, in consequence of the private banks, there was another species called *accommodation notes*, which was estimated at *seven millions*, he therefore proposed that seven instead of five millions of Exchequer Bills should be issued to meet the exigency." I will only refer to this "Commercial Credit Bill," as it passed into a law, on the 8th of May, 1792, by the statute 33 George III., chapter 39, which, as it appears to me, would form a sufficient precedent for any similar proceeding. If a Debenture Bill for defraying the expenses of immigration could be entertained by the Legislative Council of this colony, or if his Excellency the Governor himself, without the intervention of the Council, can, as he has done, issue such Debentures, there seems no sufficient reason (if the adoption of the principle of the Commercial Credit Bill in England should be deemed advisable) why Debentures on the same plan as the Exchequer Bills were issued, should not be resorted to in the present emergency. Gentlemen, I have said thus much because I know that the state of the labouring peasantry of this community, and that their preservation from vagrancy and crime, must in a great measure depend upon the well-being of the settlers, whose interests, and those of the merchants, are on the present occasion, in fact, the same. I am sure, gentlemen, I must have wearied you. Permit me to say, however, that I have alluded to the prevalent distress, not with a view to excite a clamour, or to render the people discontented with their situation, but in order to suggest, if possible, some practical remedy whereby that distress may be prevensed which otherwise must lead to poverty, and with poverty, I fear to idleness and crime,—to such crimes indeed, as are most seriously to be dreaded—I mean "the Crimes of a Neglected population." I will but add, gentlemen, that as the navigator, when arrived in safety at his destined port, surveys with joy and gratitude the dangers and deliverance he has experienced in his voyage, my fervent wish is that you likewise (the storms of ruin and distress being passed, the breakers of insolvency, and the rocks of speculation left behind,) may safely reach, and rejoice with Christian gratitude when you shall have *made* the peaceful haven of permanent, progressive, and providential prosperity.

THE NEW TARIFF.—At the public meeting of the colonists, held in the Royal Exchange Hotel, on Tuesday last, a condensed report of which appears in another column, Mr. Hull brought under the notice of the meeting a matter of great importance to all the Australian colonies, which, owing probably to the very little interest which the colonists generally take in English politics, has hitherto escaped notice. Mr. Hull drew the attention of the meeting to Sir Robert Peel's new commercial tariff, which he said must have been drawn up without any consideration whatever for these colonies, and showed that by one fell swoop nearly the whole of the protecting duties on oil, bark, hides, and other staple articles of colonial produce were taken off, and those advantages thrown open to foreigners, which our distance from market, and the high price of labour here, preclude us from enjoying, or even participating in. No time should be lost in taking the necessary measures to avert the mischiefs which this alteration is likely to occasion. Sir Robert Peel cannot refuse attention to the united remonstrance of the whole Australian colonies.—*Patriot.*

THE INSOLVENT COURT.—The estate of Captain Roach, now absent in Sydney, was sequestrated on Friday, for the general benefit of his creditors, and to save his property from being sacrificed under a Sheriff's sale. The amount of liabilities is, it seems, £10,012 12s. 7d., to meet which there are the following entries in the schedule:—Landed property £1900; personal property and stock-in-trade, £1040; debts, bonds, bills, and other assets, £4882 19s. 2d., leaving a deficiency of only £2,189 13s. 5d. Capt. Roach values his land and cottage at Richmond, which is not mortgaged, at £1500; if, therefore, he can make good his claim to the land in Little Flinders-street, on which his store is built, the deficiency will be even less than is stated. It is doubtful, however, whether Mr. Lachlan M'Alister, of the Middle District, who was the original purchaser of the property from the Crown, will consent to give a title, in which case, of course the deficiency will be still greater. There is, moreover, a claim on the store and the proceeds of the Bonded Warehouse made by Mr. Nicholson, Captain Roach's brother-in-law, which, if substantiated, will considerably reduce the value of the assets. The order for sequestration reached just in time; half an hour later the property would have passed under Mr. Sugden's hammer.—*Patriot.*

THE PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW. — The late hour at which the Pastoral and Agricultural Society's show terminated on the day preceding our last publication put it out of our power to do more than declare the result of the award of the premiums. There were several matters, however, which must not be allowed to pass without observation. Much of the stock shown, particularly of the cattle, though not successful in obtaining the premiums, elicited high encomiums from the Judges and others acquainted with the value of stock. This was particularly the case with regard to the colonial-bred stock shown by Mr. M'Carter, of the firm of Gardiner and Co., which, though inferior to the Messrs. Bolden's imported cattle, obtained the highest commendation from the Judges. The most singular feature of the show was, however, the absence of competition for many of the premiums, and particularly for fat and working bullocks. In Sydney and in other parts of the colony, where these unfortunate animals are generally

Worn to perlet skin and bane,

this would not have been at all remarkable (!!) but here, where working bullocks are to be seen every day on the streets in the finest condition, while there are my riads of fat bullocks, ready for the butcher's knife, within a few miles of the town, the absence of any attempt to carry off the premiums offered for the best fat and working bullocks, is to us utterly incomprehensible. The owners of entire horses, too, seemed actually afraid to encounter the decision of the judges for *Tom Thumb*, *Sir Anthony*, and various other horses which might have well contested the different premiums were on the ground, yet, not entered for competition. In sheep the competition was very limited, there being in no case more than two competitors, and for fat wethers only one. These latter, however, well deserved the premium, for though fine woolled sheep, and therefore not likely to weigh very heavy when slaughtered by Mr. Mortimer, the butcher, at the corner of Collins and William streets, they averaged from 102 to 107lbs. each, sinking offal. On the next occasion he trust there will be no such apathy shown; indeed the substantial advantages already accruing to the winners on the present occasion preclude the likelihood of its recurrence in future.—*Patriot.*

THE LANDLORDS.—House rent has not been reduced in proportion with the inevitable depreciation of everything else, the consequence is, that a great many well-finished houses are either unoccupied or in possession of bad tenants who pay no rent. It would surely be better to let a house for one pound per week than to let it remain empty, or let it to a tenant for two pounds, who might promise, but could not pay his rent. Rent must come down and that immediately.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. — The Committees nominated by the burgesses, at the various public meetings, to watch over the interests of their fellow-citizens, have now nearly brought their labours to a close, and in the performance of the duties devolving upon them it is only justice to state, that they have neither spared time nor pains in the working out of the objects of this appointment. The aggregate number of claims and objections (which, if established, make the inaccuracies in the Government burgess roll nearly 300, or about 45 per cent., sufficiently demonstrate that the labours of the Committee, however arduous, are nevertheless likely to be attended with commensurate results. In the revision of the burgess roll, in the payment of Collectors, and the securing the services of a solicitor to make the necessary objections before the Alderman's Court, considerable expenses have been incurred, for the payment of which the Committee, on behalf of their constituents, have become responsible, and as subscription lists are at present in circulation, we are confident that we have only to call attention to the fact, and every citizen will contribute his mite.—*Patriot.*

IMPORTATION OF GRAIN.—Mr. Frederick Manton, of the firm of Manton and Co., has proceeded from Launceston to Valparaiso in the brig *Vesper*, for the purpose of arranging the supply of 50,000 bushels of wheat per annum from that market for the Wharf Mills; it being estimated the quantity obtainable in the Port Phillip District during the next two years will be insufficient to keep the Melbourne mills going day and night. Mr. Manton has found it necessary to adopt this step from a conviction that the grain grown in the province does not keep pace with the rapidly increasing population. Without wishing any harm to our enterprising townsmen, we hope his opinion may turn out to be wrong, though we are free to admit that he is much more likely to be right in such a matter than ourselves.—*Herald.*

THE BLACK POLICE.—Nine men belonging to this corps, under the command of Sergeant Bennett, have arrived in town with a prisoner whom they had apprehended at Kinlochewe on suspicion of being a runaway. This we believe is their maiden exploit in warfare, which terminated in the safe lodging of their captive in the watch-house. They had upon the whole a very warlike appearance, and will no doubt be in time of great service in picking up stray sheep in the bush. About one half of them only had shoes to their feet, so that they may always be in readiness either to fly from or after an enemy as circumstances render expedient.—*Herald.*

PORTLAND BAY EXTRACTS.

OUTRAGES BY THE BLACKS.—On the 4th instant, a party of blacks, in number about one hundred, made their appearance at Mr. Jackson's station on the Glenelg, and drove off between four and five hundred sheep. As soon as the loss became known, Mr. Bell, the superintendent, with several other persons, started in pursuit, and after proceeding a few miles came upon the blacks, who, having crossed the river were on the opposite bank. On observing their pursuers they called out to them to come over and fight them. Not deeming his party sufficient strong, Mr. Bell returned to the station and obtained sufficient assistance to swell his party to six, and these being divided into two parties, severally proceeded up the banks of the river. On their return to the spot where they had previously seen the blacks, they discovered it to be vacated; but after proceeding a short distance farther, they again came up with them. The blacks, previous to taking flight, greeted the approach of their pursuers with a shower of spears, one of which penetrated the leg of Mr. Bell's brother, and being jagged broke off short in the wound. Dead and dying sheep, between one and two hundred in number, were found scattered around their encampment; but the remainder, although many of them bore the trace of barbarous mutilation, were not so much hurt as to preclude their being driven back to the station. Mr. Bell, junior, was immediately conveyed home, and Dr. Corney sent for, who performed the operation of extracting the spear head from the wound with much delicacy and skill. The sufferer, we are happy to state, is now considered to be in a fair way of recovery. About a fortnight since, Mr. Desailly's station was again attacked, and one hundred and seventy-four ewes, with a large number of lambs driven away from a lambing flock. Of these one hundred of the ewes were recovered, but the whole of the lambs were destroyed. Mr. Ricketts' station has again been attacked by the natives. Nearly three hundred sheep have been driven off. The party who started in pursuit discovered at a black encampment the mangled and lifeless bodies of one hundred and four sheep, but succeeded in recovering the remainder. This gentleman's repeated losses from the forays of the blacks' depredations, have secured for him the sympathy of every person in the district. What must add increased poignancy to the annoyance entailed by the perpetration of every fresh outrage, is the fact that Mr. Ricketts was for some time in possession of an excellent station in the Geelong district, where he had erected huts and other requisites for a sheep establishment, at considerable expense; but from this he was expelled in order to its being formed into a station to aid in carrying out the precious scheme of aboriginal protection.—*Mercury.*

DIVISION OF DISTRICTS. — By the arrival of the *Sally Ann*, we have received the Chief Constable of Portland, Mr. Finn, under whose direction, we presume, the whole of the constabulary at the several police stations in, and immediately around, Portland, will now be placed, subject, of course, to the general surveillance of the Police Magistrates on their respective stations. This is an appointment that gives the district an additional trait of identity, and it is to be hoped that we shall shortly have all the local officers and institutions necessary to constitute a complete district in itself, and the boundary more correctly and definitely marked, to divide it from the Geelong part of the district. Our settlers would do well, who are acquainted with the localities about midway between the Weiraby and the Glenelg, to point out what they consider would be the most natural boundaries of the Geelong and Portland districts. Though we have the utmost confidence in the ability of the gentlemen engaged in our Survey Department, and their desire to promote the best interests of the districts at a great personal sacrifice of time and trouble—and the Government, we are persuaded, will be eventually guided by their decision—the settlers, nevertheless, must, by their long and continued residence in local situations, make their opinions, on such matters, highly respectable and deserving every attention, as "in the multitude of councillors," on such subjects, 'there is safety.'—*Guardian.*

THE PROTECTORATE.—Mr. G. A. Robinson, Chief Protector of Aborigines, is shortly about to pay a visit to the Portland Bay district. Report says that the lesson he received on his last visit to the blacks, in the neighbourhood of Portland Bay and Port Fairy, has had the tendency to convince Mr. Robinson of the danger of again placing implicit confidence in his sable *protegés*.—*Mercury.*

PORTLAND'S PROSPERITY.—Our wool clip for the coming season will fall little short of Three Thousand Bales. A simple fact, that speaks volumes for the resources of our sadly neglected district.—*Mercury.*

EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH.—In our last number we omitted to notice that tenders had been called for the erection of a school-room and master's residence, in connection with the Church of England. The room used as a school will also be appropriated to the performance of Divine service till such time as the funds permit of the erection of a more costly edifice.—*Portland Mercury.*

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The building used as a temporary place of worship by the Presbyterian community of Portland, has recently been considerably improved by the plastering of its walls, and the erection of a neat pulpit. Although not deficient in accommodation, we shall by no means regret to chronicle, when required, the undertaking of preliminary steps for the erection of a larger and more suitable house of prayer.—*Mercury.*

CHURCH BUILDING COMMITTEE.—Gentlemen that are chosen as Members of Committees are almost invariably among the most reputable, talented, influential, and highly esteemed of the community among whom they reside, and on behalf of whom they act; in a community like ours, their election to fill the only offices the public have a voice in filling up, bespeaks, that were more power confided to public disposal, and higher offices were open for them to dispose of, who would be the gentlemen whose services would be applied for, and to whom the honour and responsibility of higher posts would be confided. In fact these elections declare more forcibly than anything else can do, the public voice in reference to the public worth of the gentlemen chosen; we are sorry, therefore, that we were not fully informed, in our last week's publication, as to the whole of the names of the Church Building Committee, to whom is also confided the erection of the school-house and master's dwelling, and that we did them the injustice of omitting the mention of their names in the proper place. In addition to those gentlemen whose names we then mentioned, are to be added those of Messrs. Hayden, Cook, and Frost. Mr. Claridge has, since his nomination to office, resigned. The Rev. J. Y. Wilson, though ot an ordinary member, is one by virtue of his office.—*Guardian.*

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

FANNY ELLSLER IN BOSTON.

THE following beautiful account of a Fanny Elsler incident in Boston, beats anything ever conceived by the novelist:

I hasten to forward you some theatrical news that will be interesting. The town here this morning is in great commotion. Mademoiselle Elslser, in return for the civilities she had received a few days since on board the *Columbus*, invited the officers and crew to the theatre last night—she put the whole pit at their disposition; they all came neatly dressed in their blue shirts and round jackets, and their joyous faces made a sight worth seeing; as they came marching through the streets, under their officers, in uniform, in double file, their band playing the "Cracovienne," the whole town turned out to look at them. Gods! what an uproar.

It was the queerest and most interesting sight the eye ever lit upon; there they sat, near two hundred of staunch, robust, noble-looking fellows, dressed in perfect uniformity, and manning the benches of the Tremont pit with an easy *nonchalence*, both sailor-like and becoming. Once seated, their band played the "Star-spangled Banner," and then, in compliment to Elssler, some German waltzes. When the curtain rose upon Fanny, in "La Sylphide," they gazed at her for a second, then rose to a man, and gave her three glorious cheers. She was greatly affected, and did not recover her steadiness for several minutes.

Her light, airy appearance, her wings, and her mysterious comings and disappearances up the chimney, through the chair and wall, all struck them strangely. When they were, several times, laughing heartily at Paralee's antics, La Sylphide appeared, and they were silent instantly, straightened themselves up, and gazed at the "bird" as they called her.

The second act of La Bayadere confounded them,—they recognized Elssler under her diamonds the moment she came in, and the trial dance excited them greatly. They took it all for reality, and were laughing at the girl's (Desjardin) coming up so often to try it,—"there's no use on't—howsomever she deserved credit for her perseverance." Elssler's pantomime scene, a hornpipe, seemed to affect them a great deal, and the "Bay of Biscay" was added to the entertainment for their especial satisfaction, and the *Bolero* followed. At the close, they sent up a hoarse cry for "Elssler! Elssler!" In a few minutes, she came,—the sailors took off their hats, and one of the number stood up,—the poor fellow was greatly moved, or frightened,—it was difficult to hear him.

"Madamoiselle Elssler," he said, "I rise in behalf of my shipmates, the crew of the *Columbus*, to give you our most hearty and sincere thanks, for this noble act of generosity. In our mid-watches at sea, this night will often recur to us as one of the happiest of our lives. We, one and all, join in wishing you prosperity and happiness. Long may you live to enjoy life, and delight the heart of a sailor." Tumultuous applause followed. When silence was restored, Elssler advanced, and in a manner and tone full of sweet benignity, she spoke—

"I thank you warmly for your good wishes—I know your lives are rough, and your work is hard, and if I have given you a cheerful hour, it is a happy thought for me," (The sailors broke out spontaneously into cheers.) "I will long remember the *Columbus* and her gallant sons" (cheers). "And (her finger raised with one of her archest looks) don't you forget me." Peal upon peal followed till she was lost to their sight, when the boatswain's whistle gave the signal for three times three. On leaving the theatre, they marched by Fanny's window's at the Tremont Hotel, the band playing "Cracovienne," and cheering as they passed.

Altogether, it was one of the most novel, remarkable, and delightful events that our theatrical annals will record. The talk of the town to-day, is the noble appearance of the men, the marvellous propriety of their demeanour—no irregularity or excess, not one coarse word or cry. Never did officer display better discipline than Lieutenant Goldsborough last night, in the perfect control of his men; his manner was even affectionate towards them, and they obeyed him with wonderful alacrity. The band of the ship played frequently during the evening, and greatly enlivened the house. The audience was announced to comprise the whole force of respectability and fashion of Boston. The remark current to-day is, that sixty camel hair shawls were counted last night. Every body is talking loudly of Elssler's kind-hearted act; and yet few know the extent of her liberality, for though her "sailor's heart" would not cost her more than 200 dollars yet she told the managers "not to calculate the loss, but keep the salary of 500 dollars," which made them as contented as the sailors feel.

There were fifty boys in pretty uniform, accompanied the sailors, who behaved like men; and not the least remarkable thing, is, that, to the surprise of Gouldsborough himself, not a man run off in returning to the ship—every one came to call. Fanny's delivery of her little speech is immensely talked about; the emotion of the sailors at her speaking to them was very great; a great many were passing their sleeves over their eyes. Indeed, Fanny carries all before her in Boston, but her bustle, and that she carries behind.

ORIGIN OF WARS.—The history of every war is very like a scene I once saw in Nithsdale. Two boys from different schools met one fine day upon the ice. They eyed each other with rather jealous and indignant looks, and with defiance on each brow. "What are you glowrin' at Billy?" "What's that to you? I'll look where I have a mind, an' hinder me if you daur." A hearty blow was the return to this, and there such a battle began. It being Saturday, all the boys of both schools were on the ice; and the fight instantly became general and desperate. I asked one of the party what they were pelting the other for—what they had done to them? "O, naething at a', maun; we just want to gie them a good thrashing." After fighting till they were quite exhausted, one of the principal heroes stepped forth between, covered with blood, and his clothes torn to tatters, and addressed the belligerent parties thus—"Weel; I'll tell ye what we'll do wi' ye; If ye'll let us alane, we'll let you alane." There was no more of it; the war was at an end, and the boys scattered away to their play. I though at the time, and have often thought since, that trivial affray was the best epitome of war in general that I have ever seen. Kings and ministers of state are just a set of grown-up children, exactly like the children I speak of, with only this material difference, that instead of fighting out the needless quarrels they have raised, they sit in safety and look on; hound out their innocent but servile subjects to battle; and then after a waste of blood and treasure, are glad to make the boy's condition's, "If ye'll let us alane, we'll let you alane."—*The Ettrick Shepherd's Lay Sermons.*

GALVANISM. — We mentioned, some short time since, a few particulars of Mr. Hay's new method of coppering boats, &c., by galvanism. This process is now in full operation in our dockyard, and has been inspected by the Lords of the Admiralty, who have expressed themselves highly satisfied with its simplicity, and felt much interested for its ultimate success; their lordships also witnessed the process of coppering iron nails, screws, &c., and calico, intended for roofing sheds and other buildings; the screws and nails were tested by being driven into wood, without the previous use of brad-awls, and were drawn out again without the copper sheathing being injured. Two models of boats were coppered in their lordships' presence, and Mr. Hay took the opportunity of exhibiting to them several applications of the galvanic fluid, as a power to be used for propelling vessels and machinery, in lieu of steam; also its action on the compass needle.—*Hampshire Standard.*

The Rev. Sydney Smith, on being told by a friend that the weather had greatly improved since the birth of a Prince, is said to have replied, "Yes, but I suppose, instead of rain, it will now be all hail!"

TO STAND THIS SEASON,

AT the STATION of MR. J. S. SMITH

DUNN'S PLAINS, NEAR BATHURST,

THE splendid Draught Clydesdale Stallion JUSTICE, imported per ship *Pearl*, last year.

Justice is an immensely powerful dark bay horse, with black points, stands sixteen and a half hands high; was bred by William Crawford of Largs, Ayrshire, and got by Champion out o a real Clydesdale prize mare.

As a three year old, he gained three first premiums at Lockwinnoche, Kilbarchan, and Kilmacolm, in Scotland, and covered ninety-seven mares. As a four year old, he was shown and gained the first premium at Cupar Fife, against fifteen others. Amount of premium twenty-five guineas and eighty mares.

Justice is a sure foal-getter, is proved by certificates accompanying him; and was considered the best Clydesdale horse of his day in Scotland

For terms—Application to be made to the superintendant, at Dunn's Plains. 4428

MENTOR.

WILL STAND THIS SEASON at Braidwood.

PEDIGREE.

Mentor by Tom, out of Penelope, and bred by the Messrs. Scott, in 1836. Penelope was bred by Lord Exeter in 1827, was got by Phantom out of a Woful Mare, (Stud Book, vol. III., page 470), and imported by the Messrs. Scott.

This Horse being so well known, it is considered needless to say more in his favour than that he won thirteen out of seventeen public Races, for which he was entered.

Terms—Five Guineas, a Mare; Groomage Five Shillings. To be paid on or before the 1st January, 1843, to Dr. Wilson, Braidwood.

Well watered and extensive Paddocks are provided, and every attention will be given to the Mares, but no risk will be incurred. 321

MERRYLEGS,

THIS BEAUTIFUL TROTTING STALLION, imported in 1838, by the undersigned, will stand this season, at the Woodland's Farm, near Parramatta, and trave to the Cowpastures, returning through Penrith andby the Western Road, to his stables.

MERRYLEGS is a rich dappled chestnut clear of white, standing fifteen hands one inch high, upon short well formed legs, and with strength equal to sixteen stone, combining perfect form, high courage, fine temper, great lasting powers, a light quiet action, free gait, and great length of stride; was got by the celebrated trotting horse Performer, and his dam, Kitty, by Wildfire, was the fastest mare of her day. Merrylegs received five different premiums at the leading Agricultural Shows in the east and north riding of Yorkshire, and is admitted to be one of the best Stallions in the colony.

Terms £5 5s.; groom's fee 5s., to be paid on the 1st January, 1843, or before the mares are removed, if required.

Every attention will be paid to the Mares, but the proprietor will not be responsible for any losses or accident that might occur, and a charge of 5s. per week for grazing fourteen days after notice has been given to the proprietors that their mares are stinted.

T. W. SMART.

Mons, Mrs. Darling's Point.

September 3. 230